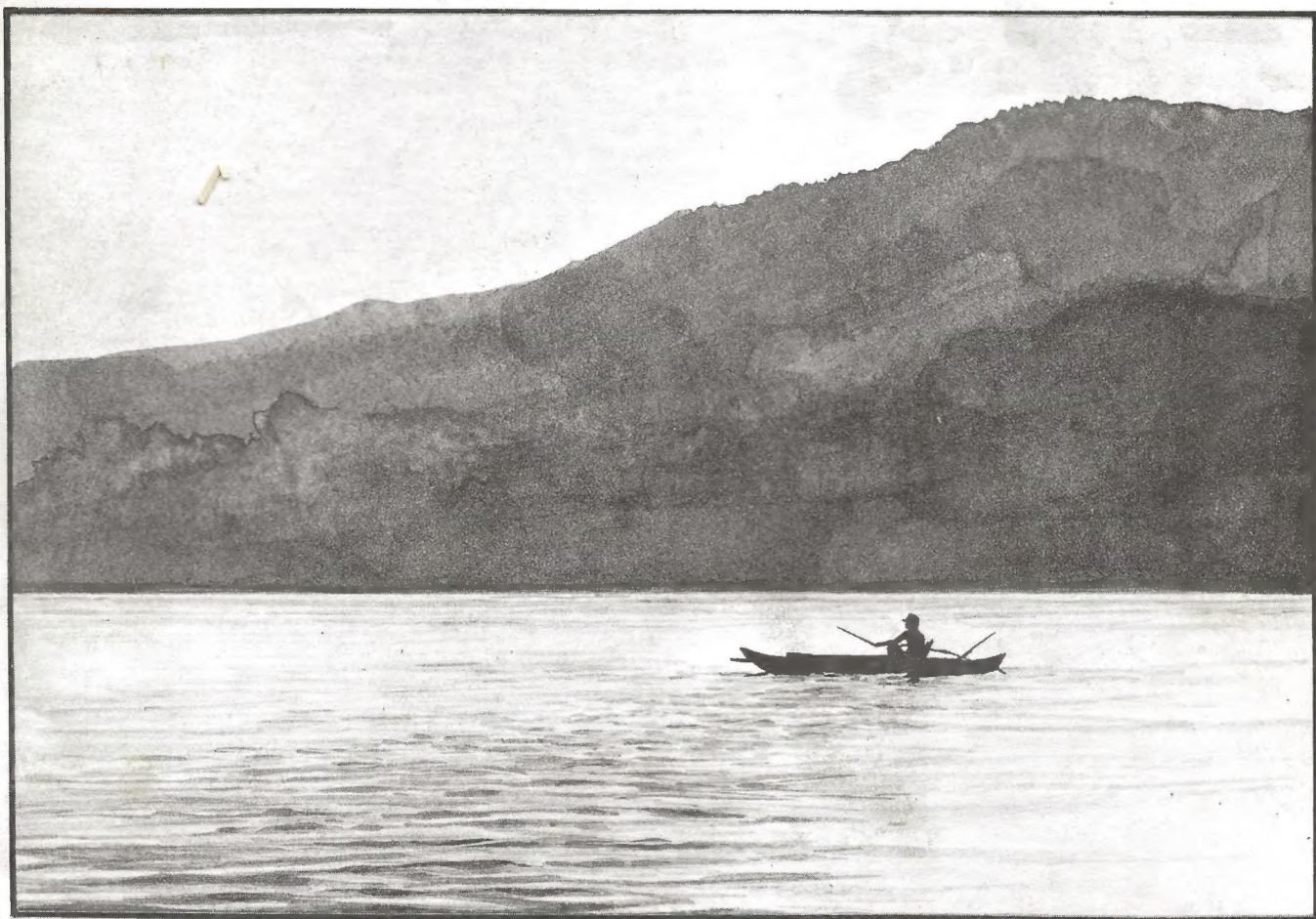


Assignment

Subic Bay





DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
COMMANDER U.S. FACILITY SUBIC BAY
COMMANDER, U.S. NAVAL FORCES PHILIPPINES
COMMANDER IN CHIEF PACIFIC REPRESENTATIVE PHILIPPINES
FPO SAN FRANCISCO 96651

IN REPLY REFER TO:
December/1983

Mabuhay,

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you to the U.S. Facility, Subic Bay, with the traditional Filipino greeting used to greet old friends and newcomers alike.

This publication gives you a brief introduction to the Philippines and its people. Here you will also find information on military commands, descriptions of housing areas and other important information that will help you adjust to life and work in the Philippines. I recommend you use this guide to increase your knowledge and understanding of the Philippines and of the life-style you will be a part of while you are assigned here.

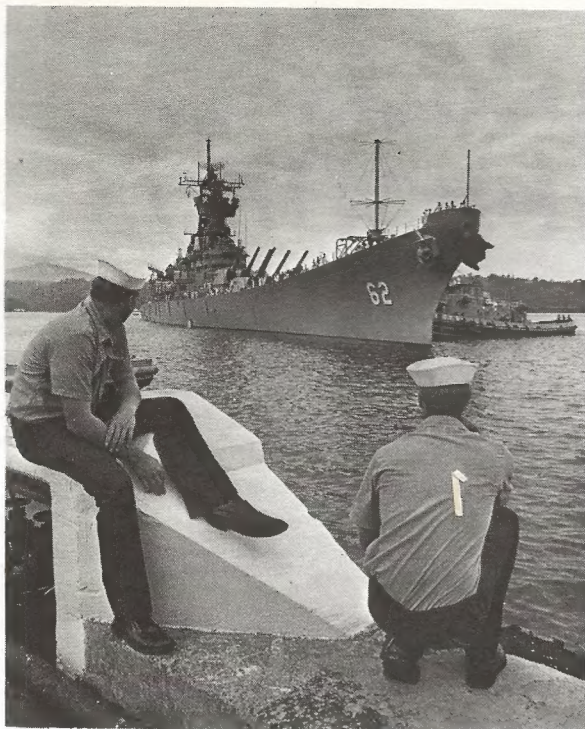
The U.S. Navy in the Philippines has seen many changes during recent times. The Philippines, because of its forward location, plays a strategic role in readiness. This means your tour of duty here can be demanding and, at the same time, exciting and rewarding. You can find much in the Philippines that you would find stateside. Navy facilities here compare with the best available anywhere.

Many cultures have combined in the Philippines to produce a unique heritage, one of Spanish-American flavor. Whatever their ancestral ties, the people of the Philippines are among the friendliest you will encounter in your Navy travels, and are proud to host the U.S. Navy. To really enjoy the Philippines, I urge you to become acquainted with its people, establish friendships with them and take advantage of the cultural and outdoor life the islands have to offer.

With warm personal regards, I welcome you to the Philippines, a tropical paradise.



D. M. Smith
D. M. SMITH
Rear Admiral, U.S. Navy



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Conchita Carbonel
 Ferdie Mendoza
 JO1 Barbara Burfeind
 COMUSNAVPHIL Public Affairs staff
 Seventh Fleet Public Affairs Representative
 Pacific Fleet Audiovisual Command
 Philippine Ministry of Tourism
 Ricardo Coquia
 Doreen J. McCue
 Nida Paje
 Mercedita Pugay
 Teresita Durban
 Fel Esguerra
 Navy Publication and Printing, Subic Bay
 Branch Office

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COVER ARTWORK BY:
 RICARDO COQUIA

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Where in the world is Subic Bay?

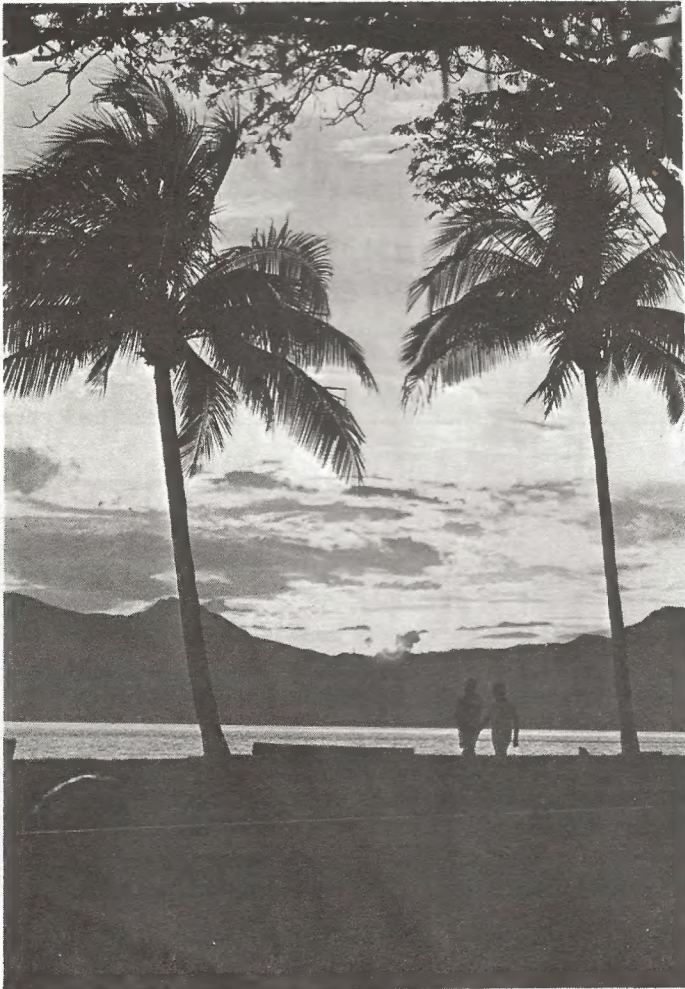
You've got your orders! You're going to Subic Bay in the Republic of the Philippines. And all your friends want to know: "Where in the world is Subic Bay?"

Picture yourself in a tropical climate, with waving coconut palms, white sandy beaches, sparkling turquoise waters and welcoming residents.

But Subic Bay is also less than three jet hours away from the Asian capitals of Tokyo, Taipei, Hong Kong, Bangkok and Singapore. And it's home to one of the U.S. Navy's largest facilities in the Western Pacific and a mecca for U.S. Seventh Fleet ships and crews. The U.S. Facility, Subic Bay, is located on the west coast of the island of Luzon in the Philippines, about 50 miles north of Manila Bay.

Situated across the International Date Line in the Western Pacific, Luzon is the largest and most populated of over 7,100 exotic and colorful islands and islets in a thousand-mile-long Philippine archipelago. Luzon is about 7,000 miles from San Francisco, California, and 5,000 miles from Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. With 40,000 square miles, the island is comparable in size to the state of Ohio.

Luzon's rice lands are the richest in the country. Her natural wonders are unforgettable. Towering mountain peaks rise everywhere. Lakes, rivers, streams and ponds dot the land. Breathtaking volcanic formations abound. Dense green jungles and lush rain forests shelter a variety of wildlife.



Manila, capital of the Philippines, is located in the heart of Luzon. With a metropolitan population of over three million, it is the site of the country's chief commercial industrial, transportation and cultural activities.

The University of the Philippines and 201 other colleges and universities attract students from across the Pacific. Scheduled commercial flights by major airlines connect Luzon with all major countries in the world. Manila's modern satellite link-up has made it a communications "hub" for the rest of the country.

English is a predominant language; the majority of daily newspapers and electronic broadcasts are in English.

The government's structure, banking institutions, transportation systems and educational institutions are patterned after American systems. Indeed, most of the Philippine way of life in larger cities is just as typically American: jeans, fast food restaurants, taxis, high-rise condominiums, elegant restaurants.

Climate

The climate of the Philippines is typical of tropical regions, with warm temperatures and high humidity prevailing throughout the year, as well as marked seasonal variation in rainfall. There are three seasons in the R.P.: hot, rainy and cool. At Subic, the hot season begins in March and lasts into May with the daily temperature above 90 degrees and corresponding humidity. The rainy season begins in June and lasts until October, with sometimes as much as 10 or 12 inches of rainfall a day. The annual rainfall is about 140 inches, but it can rain more than that.

Cooler weather stretches from November through February, with temperatures in the mid to high 80's. Little or no rainfall occurs during this time.

The average 85 per cent moisture content of the atmosphere during the wet season, combined with the warm temperatures, contributes greatly to the rapid deterioration (rust, rot, mildew, etc.) of many man-made products.

Typhoons, the most intense tropical cyclones observed anywhere, have their birthplace over the open ocean areas of the Western Pacific. During the rainy season, an average of 17 typhoons may affect the U.S. Facility. Five to six may strike with destructive winds and torrential rains. Typhoons usually occur between May and December. Subic's surrounding mountains help protect the facility by funneling some typhoons north and minimizing storm damage.

The most intense tropical cyclone to pass close by (since weather records began in 1955) was Typhoon Patsy in November 1970, with maximum sustained winds of 58 mph, gusting to 90 mph.

A 7,100-island Archipelago...



Distances from Subic Bay to:

Hawaii.....	4,767	Washington, D.C.	8,851	Bangkok, Thailand	1,435
San Francisco.....	6,221	Hong Kong	631	Guam	1,499
Los Angeles	6,588	Peking, China.....	2,265	Singapore	1,703
San Diego	6,604	Taiwan (Taipei).....	840	Tokyo, Japan	1,768
		Perth, Australia	4,077	Diego Garcia	3,200
		Sydney, Australia	4,475	Seoul, Korea	2,049

Philippines' Legacy: People are its major asset



"Mabuhay." Welcome to the Philippines. Smile and the people of the Philippines will smile with you.

Filipinos are just as friendly as you are, anxious to share their lifestyle with you, inviting you to join the fun-filled Filipino village fiestas and family celebrations, encouraging you to meet their families, showing off their fine Philippine handicrafts, helping you discover the Philippines they love – in all its natural beauty.

A unique country, the Philippines combines old and new to make a colorful montage of people, their land and their heritage. Urban Filipinos are much like Americans. Driving late model cars, working in all types of jobs, sending children to college—or attending college themselves, the Filipino people are proud of their country and their country's

history.

Years of evolving diverse cultures have melded to create the modern-day Philippines. Countries from around the world have left a little something behind on this island: language, foods, songs, religions and much more.

Today, in the Philippines, you can see effects of 350 years of Spanish rule and 50 years of American administration of the now independent Republic of the Philippines, the only predominantly Christian country in the Asian world.

Pre-Spanish Era. Scholars trace the settlement of the Philippines back to the arrival of the Aetas (Negritos) several thousand years ago. Successive migrations followed, with the largest groups, Indonesians and Malaysians, arriving about 300 B.C. Because these groups were isolated from each other on the various islands, a wide variety of languages and cultures developed over the centuries. The first Europeans to arrive christened the Philippines "La Azuado de las Buenas Senales", or "The Watering Place of Good Omens." Today the islands are a melting pot of Asian and Western cultures, where the past and the present are blended in a unique fashion.

Spanish Period. Ferdinand Magellan, a Portuguese explorer on an around-the-world voyage, claimed the islands for King Philip II of Spain in 1521. The islands were named "Las Islas de Filipinas," or the Philippine Islands.

Spanish rulers were successful in converting most Filipinos to the Roman Catholic faith, but never managed to convert the Filipino Moslems or the isolated mountain peoples.

In 1869, the Spanish established a naval repair base at Subic Bay. At that time, the nearby fishing village of Olon-



gapo had only a few hundred inhabitants. There were no roads connecting the village to other towns and travel was possible only by banca boats, the native canoes. But the Spanish quickly capitalized on the natural harbor and surrounding protective mountains as a valuable site for naval activities. By 1884, when the Spanish began to construct a complete navy yard at Subic Bay, educated Filipinos in more populated areas of the Philippines had begun their move for independence from the Spaniards.

The Spanish-American War, fought in Cuba and the Philippines, finally ended Spanish rule in the late 1800's. Commodore George Dewey's defeat of the Spanish squadron in Manila Bay and the capture of the city by American and Filipino forces ended the war in August 1898.

American Period. As a result the U.S. Navy inherited the Spanish naval bases at Cavite and Subic Bay. In 1904, the Subic Bay Naval Station was established to support the U.S. Asiatic Fleet. In 1935, as a result of cooperation between Filipino leaders and American administrators, the Commonwealth of the Philippines was established, with Manuel Quezon as first president. Plans were made for full independence but were disrupted by the outbreak of World War II.

Directly in the path of Japan's route of conquest, the Philippines was first to bear the full brunt of Japanese military might. Americans and Filipinos joined forces under General Douglas MacArthur to fight heroically against overwhelming odds, delaying Japanese forces for months to gain valuable time. But the country, including the U.S. Naval Station at Subic Bay, was occupied by the Japanese in 1942.

The Japanese used the Subic Bay facilities to construct wooden auxiliary vessels.

Filipino and American guerrillas harassed Japanese occupation forces throughout the war, and were on hand to greet General MacArthur and Filipino leaders when they returned in 1945.

Though the Japanese occupation had resulted in the destruction of the most of the U.S. Naval Station at Subic, and had left only three buildings standing in the village of Olongapo, the Navy re-established the base in February of 1945.

Independence. Independence for the Filipinos, which the Philippine government-in-exile continued to plan during the war, came on July 4, 1946. Assistance from the United States helped post-war recovery and development efforts. The 1947 Military Bases Agreement and Treaty of General Relations between the Philippines and the United States granted the U.S. Navy the right to the Subic Bay base for 99 years, as well as the U.S. Air Force's Clark Air Base located 50 miles east of Subic Bay.

Subic Bay. The U.S. Navy station at Subic grew quickly and, in 1952, work began to convert a forested mountain into an airstrip at Cubi Point. In October 1954, the U.S. Naval Base, Subic Bay, was established along with 33 tenant commands. In July 1956, the U.S. Naval Air Station, Cubi Point, was commissioned.

On December 7, 1959, the U.S. gave up its jurisdiction over Olongapo and the city became a municipality of the Philippines.

By the 1960's Subic Bay had become a key to the defense of free Western Pacific nations. Operations in the Gulf of Tonkin during the Vietnam conflict made Subic Bay



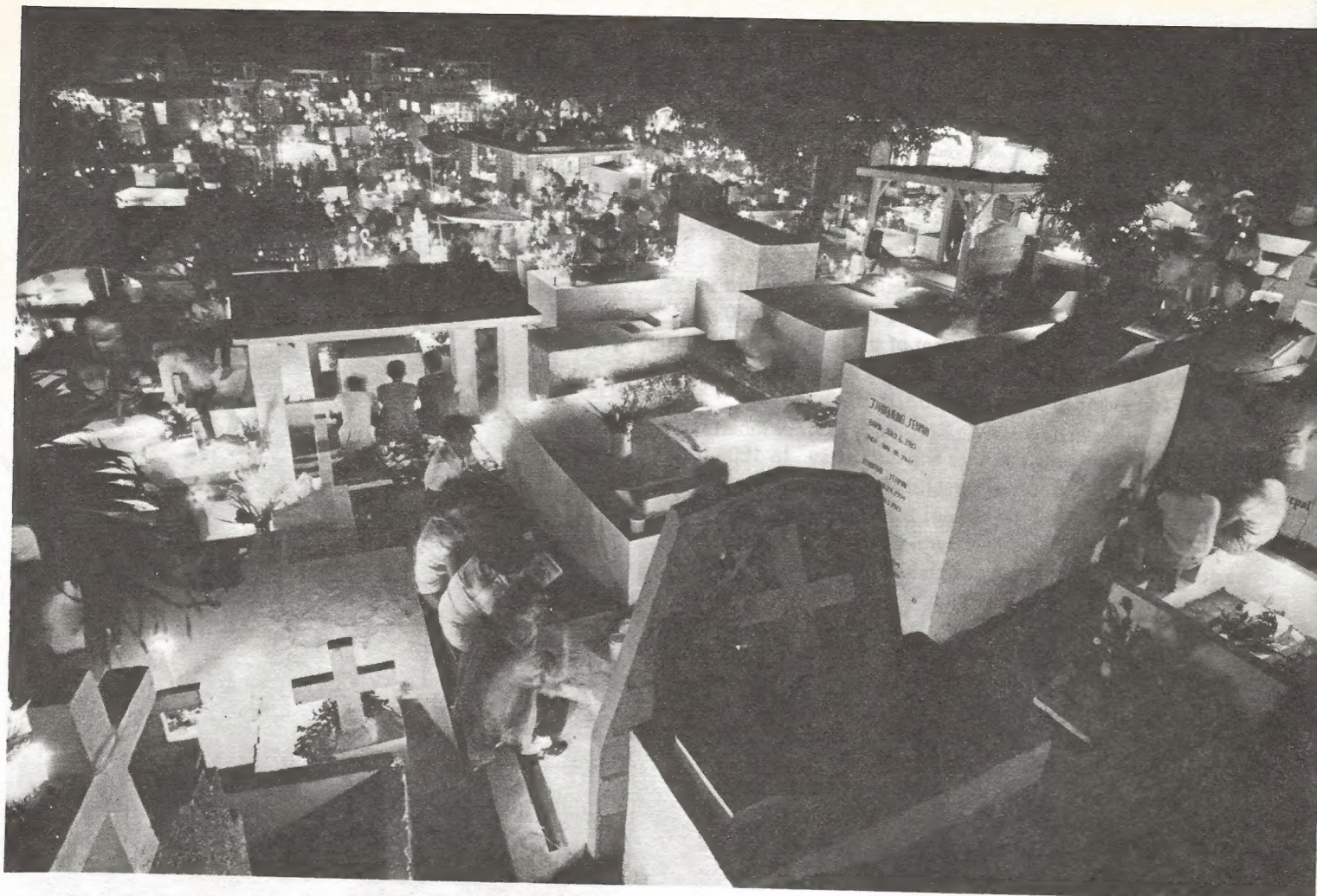
the busiest port in the Western Pacific—with the greatest number of visiting U.S. Navy ships ever seen by any U.S. naval base overseas. Combatants and their crews found the base and its tropical surroundings a haven for rest and recreation as well as ship upkeep and maintenance.

In 1979, the Military Bases Agreement of 1947 was revised to reaffirm Philippine sovereignty over U.S.-maintained bases in the R.P. Under the revision, the U.S. Naval Base at Subic was turned over to the Philippines, with the U.S. retaining operating rights on 15,000 acres of land and water within the base. The U.S. Facility Subic Bay, today works side by side with Philippine Navy counterparts of the Subic Naval Base Command, Armed Forces of the Philippines.

Today, more than 35,000 Filipino and American military personnel and civilian employees work at the U.S. Facility to provide logistics support, training facilities and recreation areas for the U.S. Seventh Fleet. "Support the Fleet" is the mission of everyone at the U.S. Facility.

Clark Air Base. Clark Air Base is located some 60 miles northwest of Manila in the central plain of Luzon.

Clark, the largest U.S. military installation outside the Continental United States, is the home of the 13th Air Force, known as the "Jungle Air Force"; the 3rd Tactical Fighter



Wing, the host unit at Clark; and the 374th Tactical Airlift Wing (MAC).

Formerly known as Fort Stotsenberg, Clark was founded near the barrio of Angeles, where a group of 5th Cavalry troopers first pitched their tents in 1902. In 1903, the President of the United States declared the area a military reservation. Clark became a Philippine base when the amendments to the RP-US bases agreement were signed by the representatives of the governments of the United States and the Republic of the Philippines on January 7, 1979. The Clark Air Base reservation covers approximately 131,000 acres, while the area of the U.S. Facility on Clark comprises about 9,155 acres. In addition, U.S. Forces use the 46,000-acre Crow Valley Range complex by permission of the Philippine government.

The base today is a primary stopover for many U.S. military and civilian workers traveling through the Pacific area.

Population

In the last census taken in 1981, the population of the Philippines was 49.4 million. The population center is Luzon, but many of the over 7,100 islands in the Philippine archipelago are dotted with villages and other large population centers.

Education

Despite the multiplicity of languages, the Philippines has one of the highest literacy rates in the Pacific, about 88 per cent of the population 10 years and older. The Philippine educational system is patterned after the American system with English as the usual medium of higher instruction. Elementary school enrollment can be considered to be universal, with the exception of some tribal groups. Enrollment in schools of higher education totals about 650,000, and the Philippines ranks high in the world in the number of college graduates per capita. All schools in the Philippines are either public (government) or private (non-government), including 695 colleges and universities located throughout the Philippines.

Religion

In the Philippines, religion is vastly diversified. But one fact remains unchanging: the common man is religious and, when faced with storms and stresses of life, turns to his faith for consolation.

Historically, the Filipinos have embraced two of the great religions of the world—Islam and Christianity. Islam was introduced during the 14th century, shortly after the expansion of Arab commercial ventures in Southeast Asia. By the 15th century, Islam was extending its influence northward when the Spaniards arrived. Today, Islam is limited mainly to the southern region of the country, having under-

gone cultural adaptation to the local ways of thinking, doing and believing.

Christianity was introduced in the 16th century with the coming of Magellan. However, it did not become firmly established until the 17th century when the Spaniards decided to make the Philippines one of their colonies.

Protestantism was introduced to the country in 1899 when the first Presbyterian and Methodist missionaries arrived with the American soldiers during the Spanish-American War. Following closely were the Baptists (1900), the Episcopalians, the Disciples of Christ, and the Evangelical United Brethren (1901). Other Protestant denominations have also established roots here.

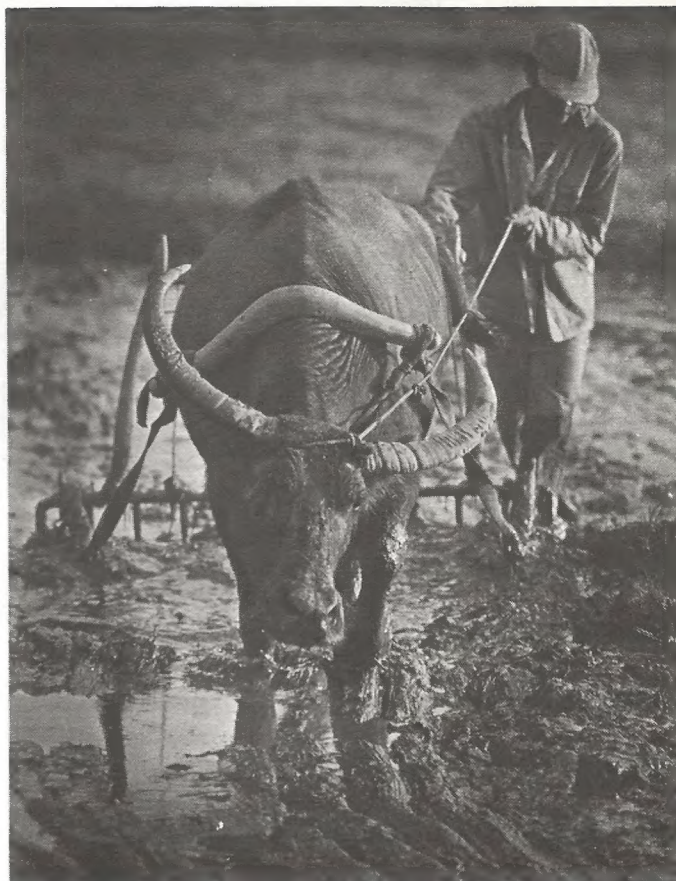
Government

The government of the Philippines today is republican in form, based on the principle of separation of powers among an executive branch headed by the President, a legislative branch and a judicial branch.

President Ferdinand E. Marcos, a World War II guerrilla hero and later congressman and senator, has occupied the presidency since 1965. In 1972, Marcos declared martial law in the Philippines, to protect the public against armed insurrection by revolutionary groups. In 1981, martial law was rescinded.

However, the Philippines today is not without its political, social and economic problems. While you should be aware of those which might affect your stay in the Philippines, they are not appropriate topics for debate with host nationals. Two active insurgencies currently challenge the Philippine government and make travel in various parts of the country less than secure.

Your plans for travel should avoid areas of active insurgency. Be sure to check with your command about certain areas in which travel would be unwise.



The Filipinos

As you can see, the Philippines is a country of such diverse cultural, racial and linguistic units that it is impossible to describe a truly national character. As a result of the geographic isolation of the various groups which migrated to the islands, a wide variety of cultures has developed over the centuries. Some of these reflect heavy Spanish and American influence; others do not. Thus, all Filipinos do not live and behave in the same way. Those in the large cities, who are well educated and relatively wealthy, tend to have more Western attitudes; those in the rural barrios (or villages) tend to maintain their native orientation. Those you will meet at Subic Bay are diverse. Many differences are being erased today by the country-wide educational system.

In your contact with Filipinos, you will find that they have a keen sense of humor, but value above all the concept of "pakikisama," the art of smooth interpersonal relationships in which one accomplishes his purposes without conflict, direct confrontation or injury to another's ego.

The great bulk of Filipinos live in small rural villages commonly called barrios, with an average size of less than a thousand people. In the barrios, wisdom is counted with age, status is ascribed, not achieved, and an elaborate network of kinship forms the organizational principle and model for all social relationships within the community.

The family is the basic economic unit—mother, father and older children sharing specific responsibilities. The Filipino is taught from childhood that his primary loyalties belong to his immediate family and by extension to his other kinfolk.

The central force in the family is the Filipino woman. Enjoying respect and high position in the family by long

tradition, she plays a very important role in Filipino society. In her house, she exercises powers which many women elsewhere might envy.

Education is highly valued in the Philippines, where parents sacrifice much to ensure their children benefit from as much education as possible. A diploma is a symbol of achievement and status.

There is much to learn about the Filipino ways of life. Remember, as you seek to know more about this country you are in, wherever you go you'll be enchanted by the friendliness of the Filipino whose rich heritage has endowed him with a special gift of making the visitor feel welcome.

Language-Communication

As a result of the geographic isolation of the various Indonesian and Malayan groups which migrated to the islands, a wide variety of cultures developed over the centuries. Eight major dialects and 87 sub-dialects are spoken by Filipinos, including Tagalog (now designated as Pilipino), Ilocano and Visayan. English serves as one of the common languages of the nation, and is one of the country's three official languages. Used in the school system, it is spoken by more than 40 per cent of the population. The other two official languages are Pilipino, which is used during the first four years in public schools and is spoken by about 60 per cent of all Filipinos, and Spanish, spoken by less than three percent of the population.

English is widely used in the Subic Bay and Manila areas, and you will not have to learn a difficult language in



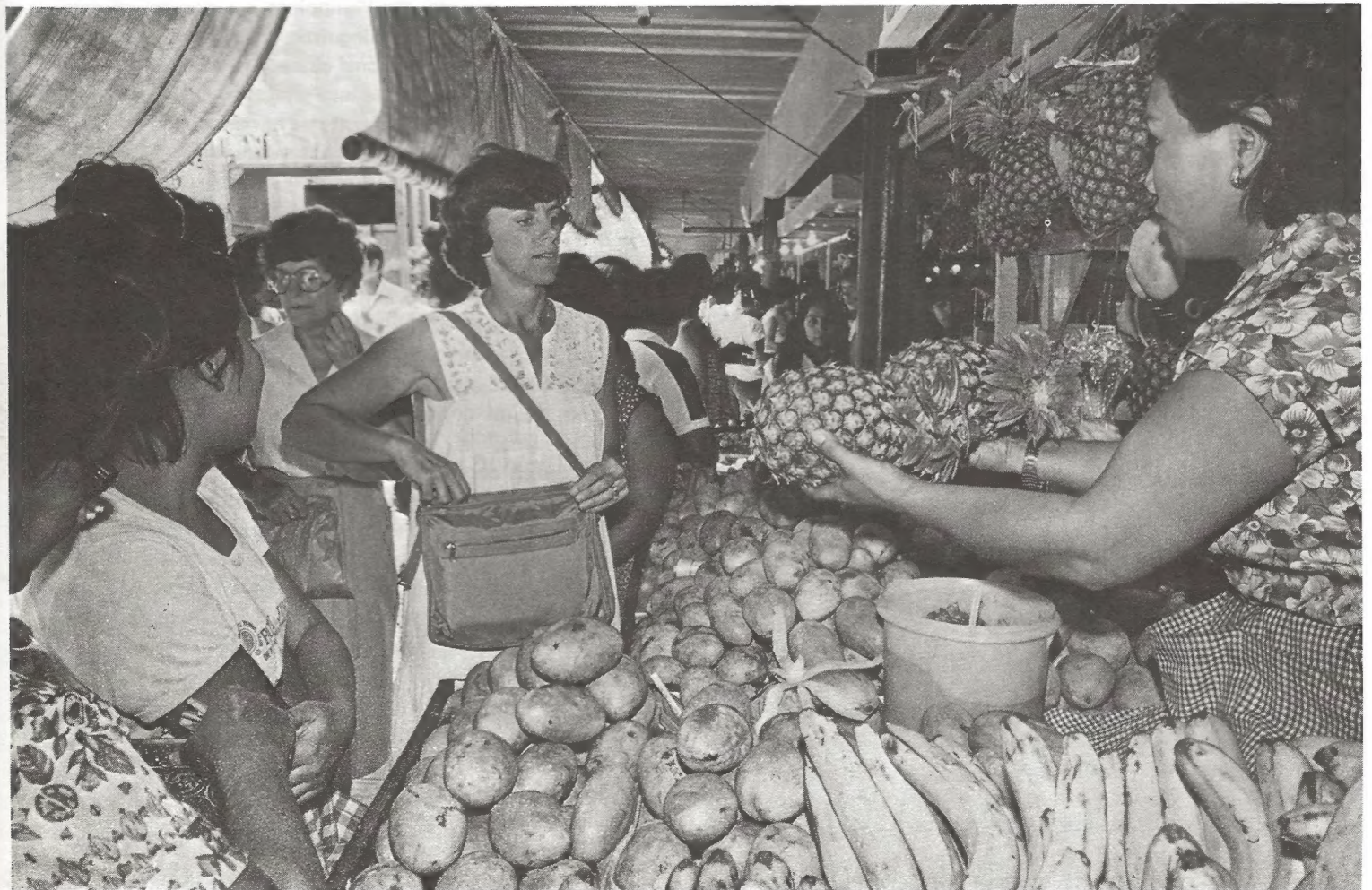
order to ask for assistance, read signs, and interact in other ways with Filipinos who have frequent contact with Americans.

Do remember, though, that word pronunciation can be different in some areas. Just concentrate, train your ear and you'll catch on.

The farther away you get from Subic and Manila and other visitor-oriented areas, the less English is spoken. In the outer provinces, very few people speak English. It may be helpful to take a guide or travel with a tour group in these cases, or the following Pilipino words and phrases may be helpful.

Pilipino is an easier language to speak than English in many respects. For one thing, there are no trick letters. Every vowel always has the same sound--there are no silent letters. It is truly a phonetic language.

The vowel sounds are as follows: A--ah; E--eh; I--ee; O--o; U--oo.



Common Tagalog Phrases

English	Pilipino
I/We	Ako/Tayo
Mine	Akin
You	Ikaw
He/She	Siya
His/Hers	Kaniya
Yes	Oo
No	Hindi
I want	Gusto ko
I do not want	Ayaw ko
Good Morning	Magandang umaga
Good afternoon	Magandang hapon
Good evening	Magandang gabi
Good day	Magandang araw
Thank you	Salamat
You are welcome	Walang anuman
What is your name?	Ano ang pangalan mo?
My name is.	Ang pangalan ko ay.
Where are you from?	Taga saan ka?
Where do you live?	Saan ka nakatira?
How much is this?	Magkano ito?
Expensive	Mahal
Cheap	Mura
Where are you going?	Saan ka pupunta?
Why?	Bakit?
Do you have. . . .	Mayroon ba kayong.
Welcome/long live	Mabuhay
One	Isa
Two	Dalawa
Three	Tatlo
Four	Apat
Five	Lima
Six	Anim
Seven	Pito
Eight	Walo
Nine	Siyam
Ten	Sampu
Peso	Piso
Centavo	Sentimo
Right (direction)	Kanan
Left	Kaliwa
Turn left	Liko sa kaliwa
Turn right	Liko sa kanan
Straight ahead	Derecho
Turn around	Vuelta
Go around	Ikot or Umikot
Back up	Urong
Stop (when wanting to get off a vehicle)	Hinto or Para
Here	Dito
There	Doon
Big/Small	Malaki/Maliit
Hot/Cold	Mainit/Malamig
Clean/Dirty	Malinis/Madumi
Man/Woman	Lalaki/Babae
Husband or Wife	Asawa
Child	Bata or anak (son or daughter)
Children	Mga bata or mga anak
Sister or brother	Kapatid

Village
How many
Have/don't have
Office
House
Street
When
When are you leaving?
I'm leaving on. . . .
Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday
Sunday
Store
Far/near
Fast/slow
Is it far?
Clothing
Drugstore
Open/close
Please sit down
Look
Ask
Where is the hotel?
Where is the restaurant?

Baryo
Ilan
Mayroon/Wala
Opisina
Bahay
Kalye
Kailan
Kailan ka aalis?
Aalis ako sa. . . .
Lunes
Martes
Miyerkoles
Huwebes
Biyernes
Sabado
Linggo
Tindahan
Malayo/Malapit
Mabilis/Mabagal
Malayo ba?
Damit
Botika
Bukas/Sarado
Maupo kayo
Tingnan
Magtanong
Saan naroon ang otel?
Saan naroon ang restoran?





Explore, Discover and Enjoy

Discover the Philippines

What's the best way to learn about the Philippines? Get out into it. It's that simple. While base living is comfortable, the Philippines has so much to offer that it's almost sinful not to go exploring and enjoying at every opportunity.

There are many destinations within reach of Subic Bay.

Pagsanjan Falls - Getting there is truly half the fun, as the four-hour trip by car takes you through typical Philippine towns and plantations of rice and sugar cane to the town of Pagsanjan. The waterfalls are located in the heart of coconut country in the province of Laguna, 60 miles southwest of Manila. There you climb into a native dugout boat, manned by two expert boatmen, for a splashy ride up the river to Magdanpio Falls. It was here that Francis Ford Coppola constructed an entire "Vietnamese" village as a set for his antiwar film, "Apocalypse Now". Several miles upstream you come to the main falls, plunging down into a deep pool and bathed in mist. Then you "shoot the rapids" coming back downstream -- an adventure through the rushing and churning water.

Banaue - By car, Banaue is eight hours from Subic.

About the same time the Chinese began constructing the

Great Wall of China, the mountain tribespeople called Ifugaos in northern Luzon began building their rice terraces. Their construction project is still going on and today these "giant steps", if placed end-to-end, would stretch halfway around the world, or about nine times the length of the Great Wall. The terraces, considered to be the eighth wonder of the world, are testimony to the ingenuity and technology of the Ifugao people who populate the area. The terraces are stacked tier upon tier to a height of 5,000 feet, and operate through an elaborate system of irrigation using bamboo aqueducts.

Corregidor - A visit to the Philippines would not be complete without a trip to Corregidor, the island fortress "rock" of World War II fame. You can bypass Manila and travel to Mariveles from Subic by car or bus, in about one and a half hours. Banca boats transport visitors from Mariveles to the island. The route will take you through Bataan, scene of the infamous Death March which Japanese captors imposed on American and Filipino prisoners of war. During WW II, Corregidor gained world renown for stemming the advance of the Japanese forces and upsetting their timetable. Still to be seen as they were left after the war are the huge rusting cannons, the ruins of the mile-long Topside Barracks, and

the Malinta Tunnel from where General Douglas MacArthur, and later Lt. General Jonathan Wainwright, commanded the Philippine-American troops. Contrasting sharply with the old and silenced guns is a modern and recently-built memorial on the highest point of the island. It is here that an excellent film relates in rare historic footage the epic of Corregidor during the war.

Tagaytay - Tagaytay is three and a half hours from Subic. A trip to Tagaytay Lake offers you a panoramic view of the smallest but most active of the Philippines' eleven volcanoes. From the ridge, 2,250 feet above sea level, you look down on the volcanic terrain of an island within a larger lake. Actually, Taal Lake is the crater of a huge volcano which, according to geologists, was active in prehistoric times but is now extinct. In one particularly violent eruption, the cone of the volcano sank and the water rushed in to form the lake. The tip of the cone became the island in the lake and holds the distinction of being the world's lowest active volcano. The most severe modern eruption of Taal occurred in 1911, when more than 1,300 people were killed as the mud and ashes devastated about 90 square miles of surrounding land. The volcano erupted again in 1965, killing hundreds of people and wiping out several villages on the island.

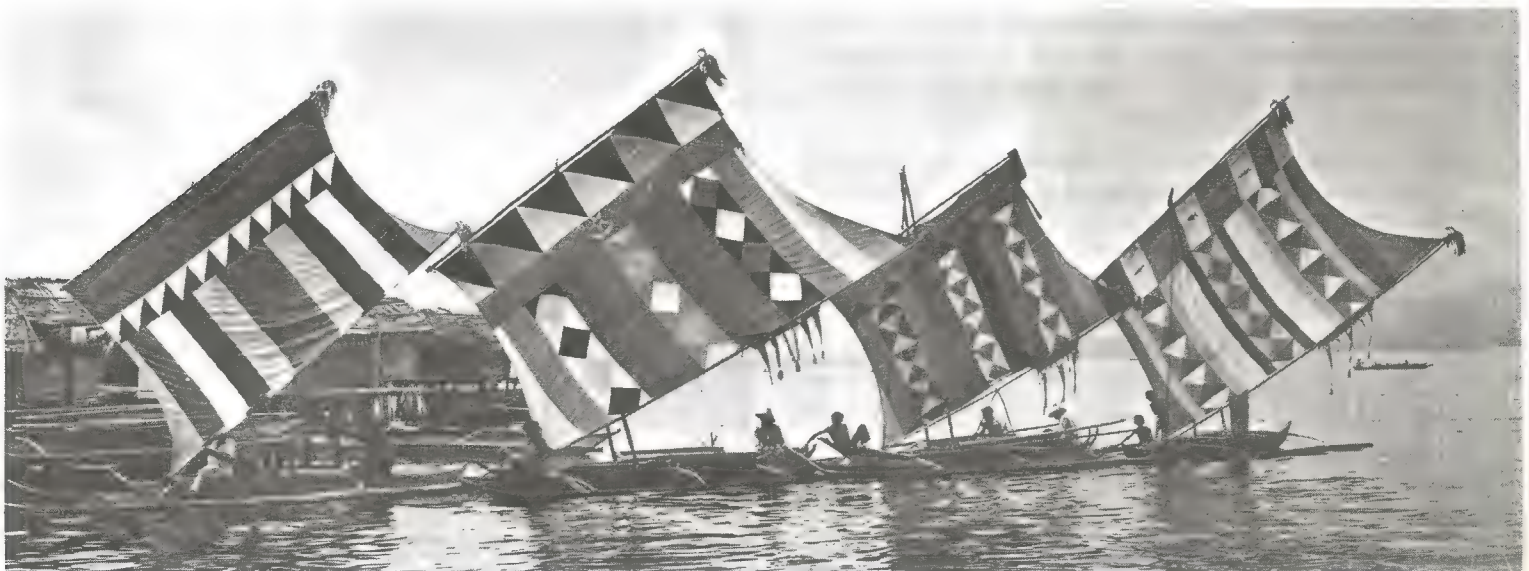
Enroute to Tagaytay ridge, you should plan to stop in the town of Las Pinas to see a jeepney factory and the unique bamboo organ. At the Sarao jeepney factory, you will see the bodies of jeepneys being hand-molded and painted with the free-hand designs that make each one distinctive. The bamboo organ in the Las Pinas church is one of the Philippines' historical and cultural landmarks. It was built between 1816 and 1822 under the direction of Father Diego Cerra, a Spanish friar. In 1973, it was transported to Bonn, Germany, for repairs and renovation.

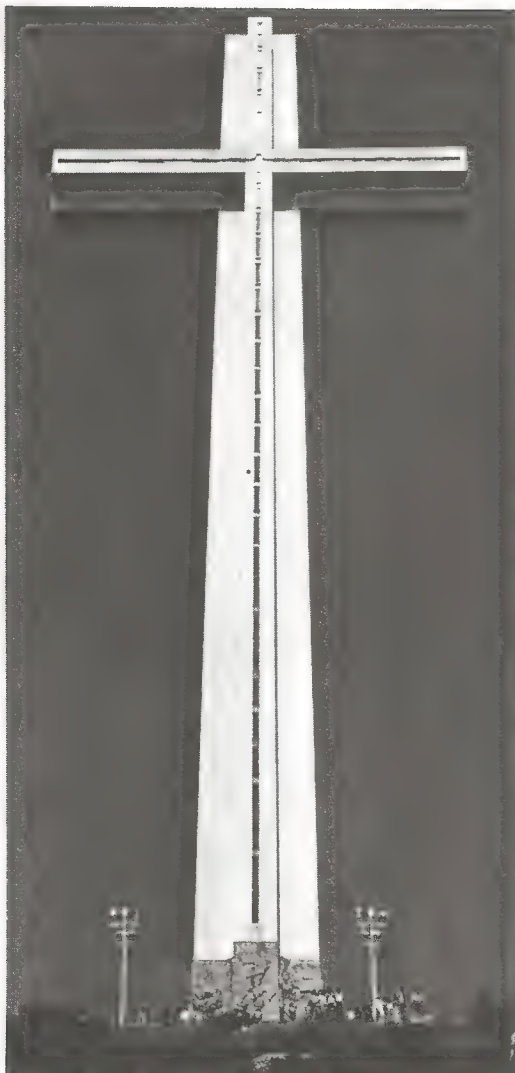
Baguio - The city of Baguio, the summer capital of the Philippines, nestles atop pine tree-clad mountains of the Cordillera range, 5,000 feet above sea level. Baguio averages 18 degrees Fahrenheit cooler than the lowlands. The mountain scenery is spectacular and the air is cool, fresh and invigorating. Rooms and cottages are available at Camp John Hay Air Base, a rest and relaxation facility. It is a U.S. Air Force-managed recreation center for U.S. military and other



government personnel, located in the heart of Baguio, approximately five hours drive from Subic. The base offers many recreational facilities, such as golf on a rugged hillside course, bowling, horseback riding, tennis, hiking trails, a library, clubs, restaurants, a movie theater, PX and commissary. Outside the base, you can shop in the downtown open market, crammed with thousands of items of merchandise ranging from fresh strawberries to wood carvings hand-hewn in nearby Ifugao villages. At the St. Louis School, you can see craftsmen making the silver jewelry which is sold in the small shop at the school. Women from the mountain tribes can be observed weaving bright hand-loomed materials for table mats, belts, vests, etc., at the Easter School Weaving Room. Other popular spots in the city are the Mansion House, the summer capital; Burnham Park, where you can row a boat on the lake; and Mines View Park, a scenic overlook where you can gaze down on mountains for miles around. Baguio is also noted as a center for faith healers and a year-round source of quality vegetables and flowers.

Manila - Manila is the largest and most important city in the Philippines, a port of entry and a clearing house for





goods from all over the world; a manufacturing center; and a center for education. It is a city of infinite variety, where one may drive along a super highway choked with buses, jeeps, limousines, ancient sedans, trucks, and the latest model cars (European, British, American and Japanese), all slowed to a snail's pace by a horse-drawn carriage (carretela or calesa) trying to wend its way in the line of automotive traffic. Manila Bay is one of the world's finest anchorages, spread over some 700 square miles in all, deep enough for most of the ships afloat, shallow enough and with a firm bottom to provide anchorage for small boats, protected from storms and free of strong currents. It is 25 miles wide from east to west, 30 miles from north to south. Like a crab's claws, the province of Bataan curves around one side of the bay and the provinces of Cavite and Batangas curve around the other. The island of Corregidor stands at the mouth of the bay between the north and south channels. It was through Manila Bay that the Spaniards approached Manila in 1570 from the settlements in the Visayas near Cebu. Maynila, as it was then called by the Tagalogs, was a Muslim settlement on the south side of the Pasig River where it emptied into Manila Bay. On the northside was the Muslim town of Tondo. In 1571, Manila was chosen as the new capital because of its strategic location on the bay and its capabilities for defense against invaders. The more than three years of Japanese occupation during World War II brought disaster and poverty to the city. After the battle for liberation of Manila, the city

was the most nearly destroyed of all the world's cities except for Warsaw. It was 80 per cent demolished, leaving only shells of concrete buildings and skeletons of once massive cathedrals within Intramuros. In the years since the war, Manila has rebuilt and grown into a complex of cities. Legally, the capital of the Philippines was moved to nearby Quezon City, but actually most of the government offices are still within the confines of Manila. Today, most of the traces of the war have been removed. Occasionally one sees a shell of a house along Roxas Boulevard. Only at Fort Santiago are the ruins preserved. Along the bay is a string of ultra-modern hotels and shops, and the Cultural Center of the Philippines is a hub of attractions offering performances by major artists from all over the world. Today, Manila is an international city.

Manila's many sights include the remains of the ancient Spanish walled city, Intramuros, within which stand the oldest stone church in the Philippines, San Agustin, and the remains of the ancient Spanish strongpoint, Fort Santiago. Just south of Intramuros is Rizal Park, one of the most beautiful in the Far East. Malacanang Palace, which once housed Spanish and American governors, is now the official residence of the President of the Philippines. You may tour the magnificent Palace and have its history explained by a member of the Presidential Guards. If you hire a jeepney or taxi for an afternoon, you might visit Santo Tomas University, founded by Dominican friars in 1611 and 25 years older than Harvard University, and still have time for the Escolta, Manila business and shopping center. On a knoll overlooking Manila is the American Cemetery and Memorial, the largest U.S. military cemetery overseas, where ancient acacia trees shade the white crosses of over 17,000 American dead from the WW II Pacific campaigns buried there. From Luneta Park, a popular meeting place for Filipinos and site of the Jose Rizal Monument, a view of the sunset's color splashing on the city and the bay is a "must" for the visitor.





Fiesta People

In the Philippines, you haven't really lived until you've gone to a barrio fiesta. These unique celebrations may honor a village saint, recognize a birthday, be part of politicking, or whatever.

Three ingredients make a fiesta: plenty of delicious Philippine food, plenty to drink and wall-to-wall people. The more people, the more successful a fiesta.

For restaurant goers, these same foods and drinks are available in the fine variety of Philippine eateries across the country.

Philippine cooking reflects Spanish and Asian influences and offers a wide variety of tasty dishes including beef, pork or chicken, or a combination of all three, as in "adobo".

Seafood fanciers may like the Filipino favorite—lapu-lapu (delicate white fish), or lobster, shrimp and crab. Vegetables can range from the familiar—peas and beans—to the native camote, a delicately flavored sweet potato.

For dessert, you may be served fresh pineapple, bananas, melons, mangoes, papaya, or "leche flan", a custard dish.

The predominate local beer, San Miguel, is considered one of the finest in the world.

Here is a brief description of other typical native dishes:

Lechon: is crispy roast pork served with sweet and sour sauce.

Chicken/Pork Adobo: is chicken/pork marinated in a mixture of vinegar, fresh garlic, soy sauce and bay leaves, then cooked and stewed in the mixture until done.

Fresh Lumpia: is made of seasoned sauteed vegetables—green beans, carrots, celery, and onions—which are wrapped

with fresh lettuce leaves in a lumpia wrapper, and served with sweet and sour sauce with minced garlic.

Crispy Pata: is pig's leg boiled in salt with water until tender—then deep fat fried, and served with sweet and sour hot sauce.

Kilawin na Kambing: is thin sliced goat-meat marinated in soy sauce, fresh garlic, red chili pepper, vinegar, and chilled. It is served with beer, wine or hard liquor.

Pancit Bijon Guizado: is prepared from thin white noodles mixed with sauteed meat (chicken, pork or beef), carrots, celery, cabbage, onions and green beans. It is served with puto (rice cake) or plain sliced bread with butter.

Pancit Canton: is prepared from thin yellow noodles mixed with sauteed meat (chicken, pork or beef), carrots, celery and onions. It is served with rolls.

Inihaw na Bangos: is broiled fresh milkfish, served with soy sauce and lemon slices, and especially good when served with chilled or cold beer.

Pinakbet: is prepared from sauteed pork and sliced beef simmered in seasoned cut green beans, okra, pumpkin and eggplant.

Menudo: is prepared from seasoned and simmered diced beef or pork with diced potatoes, then mixed with chopped garlic, onions and tomato sauce.

Tortang Talong: is prepared from simmered or broiled eggplant which is dipped into or soaked into a blended egg, pan fried, and served with tomato slices.

Pinapaitan: is prepared from beef internal organs marinated with vinegar, chopped fresh garlic, onion, red chili pepper, and salt and pepper, which is simmered until well done.

Sarsiadong Isda: is fried fish cooked in a very small amount of liquid with chopped tomatoes, onions and minced garlic.

Ginisang Mungo: is simmered mungo beans with sauteed pork, shrimps, bitter melon leaves, onions, minced garlic and tomatoes.

Sinigang na Supgo: is boiled prawns with radish, native cabbage, sliced tomatoes, onions, and salt and pepper to which lemon juice is added.

Balut Penoy: is hard boiled eggs.

Balut: is duck eggs incubated almost to the point of hatching and then boiled. This delicacy is best consumed with beer.

Pancit Lug-Lug: is boiled long rice noodles with a special native sauce garnished with chopped boiled eggs, smoked fish, shelled boiled shrimps and fried garlic.

Pritong Butsi: is prepared from sweetened mungo beans wrapped in a mixture of flour and deep fat fried.

Kanin or Inapoy: is steamed rice.

Halo-Halo Special: is a dessert prepared from assorted sweetened Philippine fruits, gelatin, milk, sugar and fine crushed ice.



A Shopper's Dream

The Philippines is a shopper's dream.

This country, land of rattan, wicker and lovely hard woods, offers some of the finest low cost shopping in this part of the world.

There are many modern American-style shopping centers in Manila and other large cities in the Philippines, with familiar brand products and off-the-rack clothing at reasonable prices. But the smaller towns also provide excellent specialized shopping.

Bargaining is a way of life in the small markets and shops of the Philippine countryside. The shopkeeper asks more than he expects to get, and the customer offers less than he is expected to pay. The figure finally arrived at in the good-natured bargaining is somewhere in-between and usually a fair price.

Do not expect to bargain in the large city shops and department stores where prices are fixed.

Among Philippine products are a wide variety of handmade items: silver and filigree jewelry, pearls and coral, embroidered linens, silk, shimmering pineapple-fiber cloth and carvings of mahogany.

Some of the Philippine textiles which you may wish to purchase include:

Lepanto Cloth is a popular name for textiles woven by mountain tribes. This cloth is usually made in the form of table place settings, beach bags and blankets, and is also popular as an upholstery and drapery material.

Ramie, or "china grass", is a fine-textured, durable material—similar to linen—suitable for dresses and shirts.

Jusi, also known as "banana silk", is a carefully-loomed Chinese silk which is delicately embroidered by Filipino needlecraftsmen.

Pina, a silk-like material made of fibers drawn from the pineapple plant, is a beautiful dress material which is

also made into tablecloths.

Philippine woodcrafts are mainly of excellently grained hardwood species like kamagong, narra, acacia and lauan (Philippine mahogany). Some of these include:

Ifugao woodcarvings such as salad bowls, trays and other kitchenware.

Paete woodcarvings, from Paete in Laguna Province, feature elaborately intricate foliage motifs carved on furniture, wall paneling and room dividers.

Other native handicrafts include:

Bamboo and rattan fiber crafts in the form of hand-made lampshades, trays, hammocks, curtains and other home furnishings are among the finest in the world.

Woven mat and fiber crafts of native fibers such as abaca and raffia are woven and braided into bags, rugs and placemats.

Shellcraft includes all forms of jewelry and novelty items.

Brass and bronze wares, of intricate patterns etched and engraved on jugs, urns, trays and gongs, are usually the handiwork of Muslim Filipinos of Mindanao and Sulu in the southern Philippines.

You'll also find specialty shops with Chinese furniture, Japanese cameras, electronics, pottery, brassware, jade and more.

Prices in the Philippines are better than most other places. Furniture, baskets, linens, cassettes, videotapes and records are all many dollars less than in the United States and usually of good quality.

You've got your orders...

Preparations

The key to every successful PCS move is early and careful planning. It takes time to secure all the necessary travel documents; so begin the process as soon as possible, particularly for passports, visas and inoculations. Applications should be made promptly for passports and visas. Members of the U.S. Armed Forces on active duty proceeding to the Philippines on official PCS orders may enter without passport and visa, provided they possess official orders indicating assignment and travel/enter in military uniform. All dependents of U.S. personnel authorized to travel at government expense to the Philippines must possess valid passports and visas. It is recommended that all family members have individual passports. U.S. civilian personnel and their family members are usually issued Official Passports when assigned overseas.

Sponsor

Your new command will assign you a sponsor shortly after you receive your orders. Feel free to write and ask any questions before you leave. Your sponsor can be a great help to you, especially during your first few days in the Philippines. If you don't hear from him/her within a few weeks of receiving orders, write to your new command's personnel office.

Some Considerations

Personnel in the lower pay grades who bring their families to the Philippines can face financial hardship. If you are not eligible for your dependents to be command sponsored, you should consider the following:

1. You are not eligible for:
 - a. Transportation of dependents or household effects at government expense
 - b. Military family housing
 - c. Temporary Living Allowance (TLA)
 - d. Station Housing Allowance
2. Local civilian housing often does not meet stateside standards, and is subject to frequent loss of power and water.
3. The Navy Relief Society and the American Red Cross cannot provide financial assistance to transport non-command sponsored dependents from the Philippines.
4. Service wives who want to work probably will not find jobs here, since labor agreements with the Republic of the Philippines require local hiring for the most part.

Read the following section of this guide carefully, so you are able to make a considered decision. You may feel that even without the above benefits, you want to bring your family with you.

Command Sponsorship

Command sponsorship is a term used to designate those dependents of personnel who, by virtue of the sponsor's

rate or time in service, are eligible for payment of station allowances, dependent travel at government expense, etc.

Command sponsorship is applicable to eligible dependents of military personnel or Navy-sponsored DOD civilian employees who are ordered in a PCS status to the Republic of the Philippines or assigned to non-rotated ships and afloat staffs homeported in the R.P.

BUPERSINST 1300.26F, BUPERSINST 4650.14F, and JTR VOLS I and II contain the eligibility requirements to be met before command sponsorship can be obtained.

In Subic Bay, command sponsorship is conferred either through granting of entry approval/concurrent travel by the area commander (Commander U.S. Naval Forces, Philippines/COMUSNAVPHIL) or through a direct grant of command sponsorship after the member and dependents have arrived on station. The former method is preferable, as local benefits are available immediately upon arrival.

Personnel whose dependents are already residing in the Philippines should request their command sponsorship in conjunction with PCS orders, in order that the dependents be eligible for full local benefits upon the sponsor's arrival for duty.



Housing Picture

Family housing, while not scarce at Subic Bay, is in great demand and the limited numbers cannot meet the needs of all newly-arriving personnel. Housing units total approximately 1,700, but 368 of these are located at the U.S. Naval Communication Station, San Miguel, an hour's drive from the main Subic Bay complex. Newcomers to the facility normally wait six months for entry into San Miguel housing, considered a "stepping stone" to permanent housing at Subic. The wait in San Miguel for permanent housing at Subic can range anywhere from 2-15 months.

Bachelor housing is not as critical, since many enlisted personnel prefer to live off-base. However, quarters for unaccompanied officer personnel can be in short supply and reservations should be made in advance.

Civilian personnel are eligible for government quarters. The Overseas and Return Placement Office (ORP) of Civilian Manpower Management will explain the housing situation in detail. The employee should be sure that he understands the procedures, practices and delays to be encountered before

leaving from CONUS. ORP will also provide information on rental charges, cost of utilities and availability of Navy-supplied furnishings.

Job Hunting

If your dependent spouse is contemplating seeking full-time or part-time employment during your stay in the Philippines, you should be aware there is a scarcity of available U.S. personnel employment within the U.S. Facility.

Positions are filled in accordance with the provisions of the Base Labor Agreement (BLA) between the Government of the United States and the Government of the Republic of the Philippines; and the Collective Bargaining Agreement (CBA) between the Federation of Filipino Civilian Employees Association and the United States Armed Forces Facilities in the Philippines. Both the BLA and the CBA provide that the needs for civilian personnel shall be met by employment of Filipino citizens, except when the needed skills are not locally available, or when otherwise necessary for reasons of security or special management needs. The CBA further provides that whenever a position occupied by a U.S. civilian employee is vacated, the position shall be evaluated to determine whether it warrants continued occupancy by a U.S. citizen.

Since most of the positions which are filled by U.S. citizens are of a level and nature which require that they be assigned by the rotation of present Navy employees from the United States, a relatively small number of positions are available for U.S. citizens residing in the area. Most of the positions which are filled locally are clerical/secretarial positions and competition for them is keen. The great majority of those seeking employment are unsuccessful, simply because the supply of applicants far exceeds the number of positions.

Non-R.P. citizen dependents who have qualifications and certifications as nurses, dental assistants, anesthesiologists, or other medical-related occupations will find virtually no opportunity to work in those fields.

The employment positions that are available for U.S. citizens are normally in such areas as the Navy Exchange Security Department and Procurement Department. There are a limited number of instructor positions (normally requiring a Masters Degree) for on-base U.S. college programs. There are also an extremely limited number of U.S. Civil Service positions for secretaries and DoD Dependents Schools (DoDDS) teachers. There are usually openings for substitute teachers, both at San Miguel and Subic.

The DoDDS teaching positions are for U.S. citizens only, and cover grades K-12. Applications for DoDDS teaching positions must be submitted at Clark Air Base through the:

DoD Dependents Schools Branch
Consolidated Civilian Personnel Office
APO San Francisco 96274

If you are a dependent in a leave-without-pay (LWOP) status (Civil Service), the base Consolidated Civilian Personnel Office (CCPO) can assist you in requesting an extension of your LWOP. If interested, contact the U.S. Staffing Branch,

CCPO, U.S. Naval Station, Box 31, FPO San Francisco 96651. Notification should be made approximately thirty days prior to the expiration of your LWOP.

Merchandise Control

The Philippine-U.S. Military Bases Agreement, a negotiation between the host country and its guest, sets provision for goods imported free of Philippine customs duties and taxes for the use of military and DoD civilian personnel on official duty in the R.P. and their authorized dependents. The Merchandise Control Program functions as a deterrent to abuse and enhances the possibility that there will be reasonably well stocked inventories of merchandise to select from. Eligible personnel may purchase these goods for their own use and for the use of their command/Joint Travel Regulations-sponsored dependents. Sale or trading of tax-free merchandise to members of the local economy is strictly prohibited.

Although you needn't concern yourself with the particulars until you arrive, you should be prepared for the general influence that Merchandise Control will exert over you and your dependents.

You will be issued a Privilege Card and, upon entering a Navy or Air Force retail facility, you will be required to present both the card and your military identification card.

Items with a high value (stereos, TVs, etc.) can be purchased by the sponsor only, and cannot be purchased by dependents. There are also total monthly spending limits for the commissary and exchange, which vary according to grade/rank and family size. All purchases are recorded on Merchandise Control forms.

It is important to remember that all high-value items included in your household goods inventory for shipment to the Philippines, as well as on any accompanied baggage customs forms you fill out, must be accounted for when you leave the Philippines permanently. These items include stereos, televisions, airconditioners and other appliances, and automobiles.

If an item is no longer useful to you and will be thrown away, there are procedures to follow to have it removed from your household inventory/customs list. The point is, be aware of what you are bringing in, because you must account for it at the time you pack-out. This rule is strictly enforced. When you complete a customs form on arrival at the airport here, the notation "personal effects; no commercial value" is sufficient. Do not list items arriving separately in your shipment, as these have already been accounted for.

You may give an occasional gift of tax-exempt property to non-tax-exempt persons which does not exceed an original value of \$15.00 in the aggregate per recipient. Gifts of food, with the exception of home-baked confections, tobacco products (cigarettes, chewing tobacco, etc.), alcoholic beverages, petroleum products (gasoline, lighter fluid, etc.) and controlled items are prohibited, regardless of value. You may not sell any tax-free items (either brought in or purchased in the R.P.) to a non-tax-exempt person regardless of cost.

The purchase of tobacco, liquor and wine, and gasoline/diesel fuel is rationed, and restricted to authorized patrons of legal age. Check with the Merchandise Control Office

for current established limits.

For fleet personnel or on-base Privilege Card holders, removal of tax-exempt items from the facility without a Property Pass is limited to the following quantities per person per day:

1. Reasonable quantities of prepared foods
2. Not more than two pieces of fruit
3. Not more than two small packages of candy/nuts/

snack foods

4. Not more than one six-pack of soft drinks
5. One case of beer
6. Two single packs of cigarettes
7. Personal property reasonably valued in aggregate value of \$15 or less, and personal clothing or toilet articles in realistic quantities for periods of leave or liberty
8. One still camera

If you are authorized by your command to reside off-base and have obtained PWC/government-approved housing, you and eligible family members will be issued Off-base Privilege Cards. This type of card will allow you to take tax-exempt merchandise purchased at the exchange or commissary off the base for your personal use.

However, should off-base residents wish to take tax-exempt goods off the base that were not purchased at the exchange or commissary, or on-base residents desire to take any tax-exempt articles off the base, a Property Pass is required. Marine sentries at the gates will not allow you to exit without one. Property Passes can be obtained through the Merchandise Control Office, Office of the Provost Marshal, or through your command administrative or duty officers.

If you have any questions, consult the Merchandise Control Office, and by all means know the regulations. Purchases above specified limits may be investigated by the Office of the Provost Marshal. Violation of Merchandise Control Regulations, either willfully or through ignorance, can result in having your Privilege Card temporarily revoked for three to six months or, in some cases, permanently revoked. The former results in your not being allowed to shop in the exchange and commissary for the period of revocation, and the latter very well could result in you and your family being declared unsuitable for overseas duty and being sent back to the United States. Neither situation is at all pleasant.

Pets

Whether or not you ship your pet(s) to the Philippines is a decision only you can make. But here are a few points you should consider:

*Pets arriving in the Philippines need not undergo quarantine.

*Pets must be shipped at the owner's expense and are not eligible to travel via Military Airlift Command (MAC) flights.

*A limited veterinary service is available on the U.S. Facility. If your pet needs any special medical treatment, it would be advisable to leave it where that treatment is available.

*Heartworm is prevalent in the Philippines. Dogs should be on preventive medicine treatment or checked and placed on preventive medicine upon arrival. Dogs on



preventive treatment should be checked annually.

*If your pet is on a special diet or prefers a special brand of food, consider that there is a limited variety at the Commissary and that particular brand may not be available.

If you do decide to bring your pet(s), you will need to take the following steps:

1. Purchase a kennel designed for aircraft travel. Check with the airlines to seek what their regulations are on pet cages. Ideally, the pet should be able to stand up and turn completely around.

2. Your pet must have a current Rabies Immunization Certificate. The rabies vaccination has to have occurred not less than one month and not more than six months prior to arrival.

3. Your pet must also have a Veterinary Health Certificate issued within 10 days before arrival, stating the animal is free from dangerous communicable diseases. Be sure to take the change in time zones into consideration. The Philippines is ahead of CONUS time 12-16 hours, and 18 hours ahead of Hawaii. Travel may take up to one day (elapsed time) to complete from the U.S. East Coast.

When To Ship Your Pet

You may want to have your pet shipped to you after you arrive in the Philippines, either by a friend or one of the pet shipping services located in many large airport cities. Or you can ship it ahead of you and have a friend pick it up for you in the Philippines. Either way, care must be taken on the time and date the pet is shipped. The pet, upon arrival at Manila International Airport, must go through at least 3 to 4 hours of processing at the airport. These processing departments are open only from 0800 to 1700 Monday through Friday. If your pet arrives after processing hours or on a weekend, it will be placed in a freight warehouse where temperatures of over 100 degrees Fahrenheit are not uncommon. Your pet will not be fed or watered until you (or your representative) do it personally during normal working hours. Some pets may not live through this, especially after a 16 to

20-hour flight from the States. The solution is to ship your pet so it will arrive on a weekday (remember the change in time zones and days) and prior to noon Manila time.

Before you pick up your pet, you must have in hand the following documents:

1. Permit of Entry (original and two copies). This can be obtained through your sponsor. The following information will be needed: owner's name, pet's name, species, breed, age, color, sex and weight.
2. Veterinary Health Certificate (original and one copy) obtained in the country of origin.
3. Rabies Certificate (original and one copy) obtained in the country of origin.
4. Your PCS orders (three copies).
5. Airway Bill (original and four copies). This is provided by the airline carrier upon arrival.
6. Tax Exemption Certificate and Letter of Transmittal (and one copy each). These also can be obtained by your sponsor. The same information required for the Permit of Entry is needed.

NOTE: The Permit of Entry and your PCS orders must be processed through the Transportation Liaison Office (USAF) located in the American Embassy Compound on Roxas Boulevard, Manila, before you can complete processing of your pet and pick it up.

Be sure to take at least 200 pesos per pet to pay requisite fees for the certificates required in Manila and for other processing fees which will be required.

After your pet arrives at Subic Bay, he must be examined by the facility veterinarian within 10 days and issued facility rabies inoculation tags.

If you need additional information relating to treatment or documentation relative to the shipment of your pet, write to the following address:

PHIL VET DET
Box 16
FPO San Francisco CA 96652

Pet Motel

While awaiting your housing assignment, your pet must stay in the pet motel or possibly the house of a friend. Subic Bay has an excellent Pet Motel with three large and six small kennels available on a "first-come first-served" basis. Maximum rental period is usually 30 days; however, 60-day rentals may be approved upon submission of a written request. Arrangements can be made through the Vehicle Rental Office in Lowry Hall, Naval Station, Phone 884-8401/8798. The Pet Motel is located behind the Public Works Center Housing Office parking lot, Naval Station. Hours are Monday through Friday 0700-1700, weekends and holidays 0700-1500. Fees are \$2.50 a day (including food) for one pet, and an additional \$1.50 a day for a second pet in the same kennel pen.

Veterinary Service

The U.S. Army Veterinary Service at Subic Bay provides a clinic for the treatment and immunization of privately owned pets on a part-time basis, in addition to many other duties associated with food inspection and care of government owned animals.



The clinic, located in Building 3023 behind the Naval Hospital, is open on Tuesday and Thursday 1300-1500. Appointments for treatment of pets (including immunizations) must be made in advance by calling the clinic at 885-7257 or 885-3852. The clinic is open Monday through Friday from 0800-1200 and 1300-1500 for over-the-counter sales (non-prescription drugs only). In emergency situations, veterinary personnel can be contacted by calling 885-3131. Should your pet require treatment outside of clinic hours, veterinarian services are available in the city of Olongapo.

Uniforms

You are required to have all prescribed uniform articles. Officers and enlisted personnel may wear civilian clothing during off-duty time. In accordance with COMUS-NAVPHIL Uniform Regulations, the following uniforms are prescribed for the Philippine area.

Working Uniforms:

- a. Officers (men and women) - working khaki
- b. CPOs (men and women) - working khaki
- c. Enlisted other than CPOs (men and women) - dungarees

Uniform of the Day:

- a. Officers (men and women) - summer white, summer khaki
 - b. CPOs (men and women) - summer white, summer khaki
 - c. Enlisted male E-1 to E-6 - summer white, service dress white jumper
 - d. Enlisted female E-1 through E-6 - summer white
- (NOTE: Although authorized for travel, Service Dress Blue is not recommended due to the Philippines' warm climate.)
- Service personnel should bring winter uniforms if they



anticipate traveling to cold weather climate countries (Japan, Korea) during their tour here.

The uniform supply in the Philippines is limited. Some items are carried in the Uniform Shop, but personnel are advised to bring uniforms in good condition and to stock up on high-use items before arrival.

Uniforms can be tailor-made for less than the cost of purchase at the Uniform Shop; the Exchange carries uniform material. However, tailoring time varies.

Clothing

Because the weather here is generally hot and humid, cotton clothing is the most comfortable to wear, although polyester will be comfortable in the many air-conditioned places.

For men, short sleeved shirts and washable slacks are the usual attire. While you are here, you will probably want to get one or more Barong Tagalogs, loose-fitting, long sleeved shirts worn outside trousers and buttoned at the collar, for formal occasions. It is worn here for occasions when a coat and tie, suit or service/full/dinner dress uniform would be worn in the states.

Men should probably bring along a suit or sport coat because there may be occasions when you will want to wear one. Since tailors are plentiful, you may also want to have some suits made here.

For women, casual dress in the American style is

prominent. Year-round styles are similar to that worn during the spring and summer months in the midwestern states. The selection of clothing available for women and young girls in the Exchange is limited, as stocks are bought quickly and restocking is a problem.

Men and women should bring raincoats and umbrellas for the rainy season.

While men's shoes are usually available at the Exchange, shoes for women are not always in sufficient supply and selection in style and size is limited. You may want to bring an ample supply from the States or arrange to have them sent to you. Sandals and sneakers are popular here, for adults and children.

Constant washing and the hot sun can shorten the life of clothing. Foundation garments and swim suits are especially affected. Bring a good supply with you or plan to mail order them.

The entire family will want to bring along light jackets or sweaters for trips to Baguio, a popular mountain resort area in northern Luzon. You might also want to have some heavier clothing if you anticipate traveling to other, and colder, countries in the winter.

A good seamstress will work in your home for about \$6 a day. Bring fabric and pattern books, as all your seamstress will need is a picture to copy a garment for you. You might want to start keeping a file of pictures you see in magazines and papers while in the States to bring with you. Fabric selection here is limited. You should also bring elastic--in a wide variety of sizes (1/4, 3/8, 1/2 inches most frequently used). Additionally, belting, buckles, buttons, interfacing and trims are also helpful.

Personal Mail

Personnel assigned to the Philippines should obtain their new mailing address as soon as possible. You are urged to use your correct address on all mail; otherwise, expect delays. If you have subscriptions to magazines, you should notify them of the change of address as soon as possible. Most magazines are not forwardable from CONUS until the address is correct. Mailing charges for letters and magazines should remain the same for an FPO address as for a stateside address.

Important Papers

The safest way to transport important papers is to carry them with you. The following is a checklist of documents and information you are likely to need (as applicable) during your move:

- Passports and visas
- Immunization records
- Shipping and storage documents for express, household goods, storage shipments and POV (this is a good time to record serial numbers of all appliances and electronic equipment)
- Birth certificate (original or certified true copy) for each member of the family
- Marriage License
- Divorce decree

- Wills and Powers of Attorney
- Insurance Policies
- Social Security Numbers
- Addresses of banks and credit unions; account numbers
- Deeds and titles to all property owned (including autos)
- Valid stateside Driver's License
- Income tax returns (past three years)
- Adoption papers
- Naturalization papers
- Reports of discharge from the Armed Services
- School transcripts and records
- Medical and Dental Records
- Military Service Record
- Military Pay Record
- Officer Personnel Folder

If the sponsor (spouse or service member) will be leaving the States before his/her dependents, arrangements for the shipment of household goods before he/she leaves must be made in advance. A Power of Attorney from the sponsor must be held by the dependent in order to sign the necessary papers.

Immunizations

Immunization records are needed for entry of you and your dependents into the Republic of the Philippines. Your immunization clinic can tell you what shots are required. It is suggested that you get an early start in obtaining these, since several are required and you'll want them all taken care of before traveling.



Household Effects: What to Bring?

Eligible members E-1 through O-8, presently stationed in CONUS, may arrange for the packout of their full weight allowance upon receiving orders. The member's household goods will be packed for overseas shipment at the residence and placed in the transportation channel. The origin carrier

or agent is authorized to begin the movement of the shipment to the Philippines immediately. Members presently stationed overseas may arrange for the immediate shipment of household goods upon receipt of orders, due to lengthy transit time from some overseas-to-overseas locations. Members are entitled to an unaccompanied baggage shipment, or express shipment. It should be noted that the Philippines has no non-temporary storage facilities, and none of the temporary facilities have controlled atmosphere.

The estimated shipping time for your household goods and POVs from the East Coast can vary between 60-90 days, and shipping time from the West Coast can vary from 30-60 days. When you arrive in the Philippines, contact the Personal Property Office at the Naval Supply Depot, Subic Bay, (phone 882-3415) and give them your telephone number and address. This will enable them to contact you concerning your POV, household goods and baggage shipments. Check back with them periodically.

Household Goods Shipments

When deciding what to include in your main shipment, keep in mind that this will be your home for your tour. You will want to include items that will make your home comfortable and liveable. The smallest family quarters have just under 1,000 square feet (two bedrooms). If you know in advance what type of quarters you will be assigned, your sponsor may be able to provide a floor plan to assist you. If you consider this when making your decisions, you will not arrive here with more than you have room for in your quarters. You are advised against shipping large, bulky pieces of furniture. There are no government storage facilities on-base, so extra furniture or "too large" furniture shipped here which won't fit in your assigned house must be stored off-base at your own expense in buildings that are not air-conditioned. All houses on-base are air-conditioned, so bringing fine furniture items and upholstered pieces is no problem. Furniture refinishing is relatively inexpensive and can often be done in your home.

The Navy will supply, at no cost to you, an electric stove and refrigerator, both in your (temporary) quarters at San Miguel and your permanent house at Subic as applicable. If you have a refrigerator or freezer of your own, both are nice to have here for extra food storage. The Navy refrigerators are not large or self-defrosting. Washers and dryers are not furnished, so ship your own. They may also be purchased at the Exchange, though sometimes the wait is long and the variety limited. They are also available second-hand through ads in the weekly facility newspaper. Gas appliances of any kind are not allowed in base housing, so do not bring a gas dryer. One exception to this rule is outdoor gas grills with portable tanks; tanks may be taken off-base to be filled with LP gas.

Stereo equipment is usually in good supply at the Exchange, but if you want to ship what you have, as well as records and tapes, be sure they are properly packed. Cabinetry and shelving for your stereo components can be made to order, or you can make your own in the Recreation Services Wood Hobby Shop. Bring your TV if it is fairly small, as a large console cabinet could present problems in small on-base houses. At San Miguel, you will need to put up an antenna. If you already own one, bring it as they are only

occasionally available at the Navy Exchange or from departing families. At Subic, cable TV is in all the quarters at no extra charge to the occupant.

Don't sell those drapes or curtains at your garage sale, as most housing units have a large number of windows. Ready-made draperies are scarce at the Exchange (although custom-made drapes can be ordered) and curtain material is limited. You may want to bring sheets to be made into curtains or a couple of bolts of muslin or similar type fabric that could easily be made into attractive window coverings. There is fabric available off-base, but not necessarily what you may have in mind. Also, if you plan on having a piece of furniture re-upholstered while you are here, it might be wise to bring the fabric with you. A limited selection of fabric can be ordered through the Navy Exchange system.

U.S. Facility housing does not have carpeting, so bring any rugs or carpets you have. The Exchange has inexpensive rugs, but these are quickly sold out and the quality is not the best. A 10x12 rug at present costs \$100 to \$150. Bring a "plumber's helper" with you, as they are not always available and you never know when you are going to need one.

If you have an artificial Christmas tree, ship it. Cut trees are shipped from the States, but condition and time of arrival are sometimes unknown. Ship your favorite ornaments and decorations that make you feel at home. If you anticipate arriving in the Philippines between October and December, ship some Christmas presents, especially toys, in your express shipment. When the Christmas toys come into the Exchange, they are usually picked over very quickly. Also, send some decorations in your express if you will be transferring during this time frame.

You will also want to bring catalogs from some of the

mail order stores and hobby and craft catalogs with you in one of your shipments. Sears, Penneys, Spiegel, etc., can all be a salvation when the items you want or need are not in the Exchange. A charge account with at least one of these stores is also handy for just such orders.

A sewing machine will be a salvation here. If you have one, be sure to have it cleaned and oiled before you ship it. If you don't have one, they are available at reasonable prices in the Exchange, through the catalogs, and second-hand from people on-base. Include your machine in your express shipment. As soon as you arrive you will no doubt find you'll want cooler type clothing than you have been used to wearing.

If you have a baby in the family, ship all the items you have for him or her—crib, stroller, high chair, bath tub, etc., as these are not always available. The most immediately needed or indispensable items should either come with you or in your express shipment.

If you already have a non-powered push-type lawn mower and garden tools, bring them. Gas and electric mowers are impractical. Push-type lawn mowers are available in the Exchange for around \$40, or you may just find a bargain at somebody's garage sale.

A well-stocked tool box and a good assortment of nuts, bolts and fasteners is a good idea, particularly if you are a do-it-yourselfer. The hardware section of the Navy Exchange is often understocked, and the hardware stores in town are not up to CONUS standards. If you have an electric drill, bring a masonry bit with you as the walls in most of the homes are concrete block. Bringing a lot of big power tools may be a storage problem, so bring only those you feel you cannot live without.

The Exchange carries a limited variety of items, but



substitute items can frequently be found. Summer transferees should arrive equipped for the rainy season and the start of school in late August. Rain gear, lunch boxes and school supplies are often unavailable in the Exchange when they are most needed. If you have a child in Scouting, you may want to bring a complete uniform. Also bring the latest Scout Manuals and publications, as on occasion these are in short supply. Due to the long distances and slow delivery service, you may want to establish a source for these items in the States so they can be sent via mail. If you have a child who is a Girl Scout or Brownie, uniforms and supplies can be ordered from Penneys or directly from the Girl Scout Headquarters.

There is a much more active social life here than you may be used to at your present duty station. A considerable amount of the social activity consists of dinner/home parties; with the availability of household help, entertaining is easier and much more enjoyable. If you have china, silver, crystal, etc., ship these things, as you will use them. Don't let this scare you, though; the entertaining is often informal, and china and silver are not necessary to ensure a successful dinner party.

There are just a few months of the year when it is possible to entertain outdoors in the evening. Therefore, you will need little or no outdoor furniture. It gets dark here about six p.m. year-round. During the rainy season, it is either too wet, too buggy or too humid to be outside, and other times it is often too hot and humid. A picnic table sitting outside in three months of rain would certainly suffer; however, a set of folding lawn chairs to take to the beach is always nice to have on hand.

Express Shipment

The following items are suggested for your express shipment, normally sent 3-4 weeks prior to departure.

The items listed on these pages are only suggestions to help you in your planning. If there are things you do not have, don't feel you cannot come without that particular item or that you must run out and buy it. The most important thing to keep in mind is what items you feel are the most important for your day-to-day living and convenience:

HANGERS - it can't be repeated often enough how glad you will be to have good wood and/or plastic clothes hangers.

LINENS - at least one set of sheets, blanket, pillow and mattress covers per bed; if you anticipate a live-in maid, include a set for her also. Temporary Navy furniture is one double bed for sponsor and spouse; single bed for each additional dependent. No bed provided for a maid. Don't feel you need to purchase double sheets if you haven't got them; queen and king size sheets work fine.

Beach, bath and kitchen towels, washcloths, bathmats, pot holders, etc.

Bicycles - use them frequently in San Miguel; not used as frequently in Subic or Cubi due to steep terrain.

Shower curtain and hooks

Small rugs (bath and kitchen)

Extra sheets to use as temporary curtains

Large everyday table cloth and placemats

KITCHEN ITEMS

****Note: To help you in getting these items together, try to



keep a list of those you use in a week and send the things you cannot live without. It will be far easier doing without as you're winding down at home than it will be when you're trying to settle in here on your arrival.

Dishes, silverware and glasses - allow more than one setting per person. Some may be broken in shipment or you may wish to have someone else in for a meal.

Cookware, pots, pans and casseroles - at least one frying pan and 2-3 saucepans and lids (the ones you use most often); baking dish or pan; cookie sheet; muffin pan; cake pans; covered casserole(s).

Other Kitchen Items - Tupperware or other plastic containers (excellent way to keep staples dry and bug-free)

Mixing bowls

Measuring cups, spoons, spatulas, wooden spoons, ladle, colander

Knives, potato peeler, pancake turner

Salt & pepper shakers Coffee pot

Sugar bowl with cover Toaster

Can opener, bottle opener Ice cube trays

Dishpan and drainer Recipe book or file

Trivets Paper towel holder

Other small appliances you frequently use - griddle, frypan, etc.

Pitchers for water, iced tea, juice, etc.

Spices & herbs (If you can't live without them on that end, bring them. They are expensive to duplicate, which is not necessary when you know they are eventually coming in your shipment.)

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

Iron and ironing board

Sponge mop, pail, broom, sponges

Cleaning rags & towels (for drying car)

Laundry bags or basket

Clothes pins

Wastebaskets - one for the kitchen is especially nice

Ashtrays

Flashlights and candlesticks (for power failure)

Extension cords

Lamps - a couple of table lamps are helpful; (sometimes housing is in short supply of these)

Sewing machine, extra thread, bobbins, needles and sewing supplies; also fabric and pattern books

High chair, crib, baby bath tub, etc.

Playing cards, small games, and toys for children

Ice chest

Coleman stove and lantern (if you plan on living off-base)

Portable TV

Portable AM/FM radio/cassette player

Scissors, ruler, scotch tape

Miscellaneous school supplies - bring the items used most frequently that you don't wish to duplicate while waiting for your main shipment --dictionary, stapler, etc.

TOOL AND GARDEN SUPPLIES

Screwdrivers, hammer, pliers, tape measure, drill and masonry bit

Small garden hand tools

Hose, nozzle and sprinkler

CLOTHING

Summer weight clothes - it may be a couple of months before your main shipment arrives, and you can get very tired of what came with you in your suitcase.

Sweaters for air-conditioned clubs, etc.

One or two dressy dresses or skirts for evening parties

Evening purse

Extra shoes, stockings and sandals

Rubber thongs or shower shoes (for beach, pool or rainy weather)

Send the majority of your children's clothing in that shipment. Depending on the regulations of your local household effects office, these are some additional suggestions:

Tennis racket

Golf clubs

Scuba and snorkel gear

Children's bicycles, trikes, big wheels, etc.

Charcoal grill (clean)

Card table and folding chairs

Folding chairs for beach

Vacuum cleaner and attachments

Children's record player and records - if they have one

Items To Bring In Your Suitcases

HANGERS (have you gotten the message yet?)

Small battery - operated radio

Alarm clock (battery powered or wind-up)

Playing cards, toys and books for children

Sweaters for air-conditioning --you won't believe how cold some of the places are when you first get here

****Umbrellas and rain gear** if arriving in the rainy season

Lightweight cotton or cotton-blend clothing

Carry jewelry with you in purse or tote bag that stays with you

Hair dryer, curlers

Camera and film

Swim wear - you will use this no matter what time of year you arrive

Sandals and rubber thongs

Dressy dress or skirt - bring at least one with you; there's sure to be an evening party shortly after you arrive

Medicines (prescription, headache, cold, etc.)

Glasses or contact lenses - it is wise to bring an extra pair in case of loss or breakage if you are dependent on your glasses.

Not all brands of contact lens solution are available. Bring your latest prescription, as new glasses can be purchased through the Exchange and off-base.

Wash cloth and hand towel - a couple extra of these would be helpful to have; the hospitality kit comes with one per person but that is sometimes not enough.

Laundry bag - great to have to collect all your laundry in and carry to the laundromat or to a friend's to do.

Sewing kit for emergencies

Scissors, scotch tape

IMPORTANT PAPERS - see list in previous section of this part.

Calendar - as soon as you arrive there are a million things to do and a calendar to keep track of everything is helpful.

Return address labels - have these made before you come over, if possible.

First Aid kit - just a few basic first aid things would be a help; bacitracin ointment, band aids, etc.

****Note: A little on the Philippine weather. Typically, June through October is considered the rainy season and November through May the dry season, with March-May hot (mid-90's). We can still have typhoons as late as December, so include those months in planning for occasional rain. Depending on when you expect to report, you will want to select what you carry with you in your suitcases.

Main Shipment

(If not already included in Express Shipment)

Hangers --bring all you have --they are at a premium here
Yard tools (non-electric) --push-type lawn mower, shovel, rake, hoe, hand tools, hose, nozzle and sprinkler, bug sprayer
Minimal lawn furniture --for beach use only
Refrigerator and/or freezer --be sure to put charcoal, coffee grounds, kitty litter or baking soda inside an old sock in each section of the appliance to inhibit odors, mildew and mold. Try to empty and leave open a couple of days or at



least overnight to thoroughly dry out before shipping.
 Washer and electric dryer (no gas) and dryer exhaust hose.
 Area rugs
 China, crystal, silver -if you have these items, bring them
 Tools--drill, hammer, pliers, saw, screwdrivers, masonry bit.
 Bring enough to get by with, remembering storage may be a problem for large items.
 Suitcase full of winter clothing for travel to Korea, Japan or China(including family members that might make trips to these places)
 Fabric -especially cotton prints, trims, buttons, etc., and poly-blends
 Barbecue and grill
 Extra shoes, sandals and rubber thongs (for beach wear and rainy days)
 Cotton socks for children - especially white
 Draperies, curtains and rods
 Beds and bedroom furniture
 Living and dining room furniture
 Television and hifi/stereo sets and accessories ^

Items Not To Bring At All (Put these in storage or sell them)

CB Radio - Philippine law prohibits importation or use
 Picnic table, large lawn furniture (you will seldom be out in your yard to use anything more than lightweight folding chairs)
 Power mower, wheelbarrow, etc.
 Electric yard tools
 Dehumidifiers and portable/window air-conditioners, unless you will be living off-base (most power there is 220V).
 Snow skis and ice skates unless you plan winter travel to Japan and Korea
 Extremely large or heavy pieces of furniture
 Valuable antiques -- government will not insure for antique value
 Trash (garbage) cans -- these are provided by PWC Housing

Firearms

U.S. military directives prohibit the importation of firearms into the Republic of the Philippines. Any firearm possessed in the Philippines, such as those obtained through local gun clubs, must be registered and stored in accordance with local regulations.

Shipping your POV

Operating an automobile or motorcycle in the Philippines offers both advantages and disadvantages. Although inexpensive commercial transportation is readily available both on and off base, many points on the Subic/Cubi/San Miguel complex are located far from each other. Used vehicles are offered for sale on-base, but you may find them to be more expensive than similar used vehicles in the States.

The R.P. - U.S. Military Bases Agreement allows U.S. Forces personnel to import their household goods and one POV tax-free. A second POV may be brought into the RP only if it is shipped on commercial transport into Manila and all import duties and taxes are paid (at a rate of over 200

per cent of landed value). However, a member importing a POV may also import a Moped with household goods if its engine size does not exceed 100cc. In such cases, the Moped may be operated on-base only. Additional POVs may be purchased in-country from on or off-base sources.

If you do decide to ship your vehicle to the Philippines, you should ensure it is in top condition prior to shipping. Shipment of cars and other vehicles can be arranged at your servicing Personal Property Office. Wherever you actually turn over your automobile for shipment, be sure to retain your auto registration, insurance and a copy of the DD Form 788 to authorize shipment.

The selection of automobiles here is limited and prices are relatively high. It is suggested that you ship your own car. Be certain it is in good working order, as the capability of the Navy Exchange garage here is somewhat limited. Many repair parts, especially for air-conditioners, power steering and power brakes, are not readily available. Special orders for parts can take from three weeks to 12 months! The NEX Auto Service Center recommends that POVs with 4 to 6 cylinder engines be shipped rather than the high-compression V-8s, if possible. Air-conditioning is recommended due to the almost year-round high temperatures, dust and humidity.

Autos should be popular U.S. or Japanese models. The car should be no more than three years old if possible, due to the likelihood of repair and replacement problems. If the car needs new tires, do not purchase steel belted radials, as they do not last long with current road conditions in the Philippines.

Unleaded gasoline is not available locally and is not expected to become available. If the car to be shipped has a catalytic converter, the NEX Garage can remove it at a far cheaper price than is generally available in the States. The garage can also re-attach it before the car is shipped back to the States at the end of your tour. (Note: some late-model/1982 cars will not work without the catalytic converter. Check with your dealer.)

Insurance is available for purchase on-base, for both on-base and off-base driving. The rates are higher for heavier cars (another reason to ship a small car). Check prior to shipment of your POV to see if you can secure overseas insurance from your U.S. insurance company. If you have United Services Automobile Association (USAA) insurance, advise them of your PCS prior to the date of shipment of your POV.

Be certain the car is shipped with dual-purpose anti-freeze in the radiator. Some of the ships carrying autos are routed through cold weather climates, and autos have arrived with cracked blocks because of lack of anti-freeze! The government will not honor claims for repair.

If you plan to drive while in the Philippines, ensure you have a current/valid driver's license in your possession. Also, check with your state motor vehicle department to determine how/if you can renew your license while residing overseas.



You've Arrived...

You've made all your plans, packed out your household goods, shipped your POV and are now ready to begin your journey halfway around the world to the tropical paradise of the Philippines.

Your trip to Subic Bay

Your transportation to the Philippines will most likely be by air, either MAC or commercial. You should, through your present command, request a port call from the Navy Passenger Transportation Office (NAVPTO) in your area. The NAVPTO will confirm your flight reservations and provide instructions, such as when and where to report and the specific flight number.

If you are arriving on a MAC flight, you will land at Clark Air Base. If you are arriving Category "Y" or commercial flight, you'll land at Manila International Airport.

If dependents are traveling alone, other passengers and the flight crew will assist you with children. Accompanied baggage is limited to two pieces of checked baggage, plus one carry-on piece for each passenger.

The checked baggage usually may not exceed 62 linear inches and cannot weigh more than 70 pounds. Duffel or seabags are exempted from this size and weight limitation. The carry-on luggage usually must not exceed 45 linear inches





and must be of a size to fit underneath your seat. To prevent loss of your luggage, ensure that a copy of your orders is contained inside each piece. Lock your luggage and make sure each piece is properly identified with your name and new duty station address on an outside tag or label.

Plan for your travel and make sure that any items you might need inflight are packed in your carry-on luggage. As soon as you receive flight confirmation, communicate with your sponsor to let him know what flight you are arriving on and the date and time of your arrival. When computing your arrival time, don't forget that you will be crossing the International Date Line and that you will lose a day while traveling from the U.S. to the Philippines.

Routing via Clark Air Base

If you're slated for arrival at Clark, your sponsor should be on hand to greet you. In addition, Navy buses are available for transportation to Subic Bay twice daily. Contact Navy ATCO at the Passenger Terminal for departure times. Should a problem arise that would require overnight lodging, call for Enlisted Quarters at 895-5648, or the UOPH at 894-1181. Information can be reached by dialing 113. The Navy Operator at Naval Station, Subic Bay, may be able to assist you in reaching your command's duty office by dialing 882-3101. Navy ATCO can also provide information and assistance.

Routing via MIA

If you are arriving in the Philippines through Manila International Airport (MIA), you should be met personally by your sponsor who will have made arrangements for your transportation and/or berthing. Should a problem arise, contact the MAC Passenger Representative at 831-91-29 or 831-52-83 for information and assistance.

No military transportation is available direct from MIA to Subic Bay. However, a Recreation Services vehicle leaves from the Admiral Hotel in Manila daily at 1700, bound for Subic. There is an additional van leaving at 1200 on Saturdays. Cost is \$5 per person, on a space available basis.

You should purchase your tickets at the Recreation Services Office in the Admiral as early as possible. Taxi fare from the airport to the hotel is less than \$3. Make sure the cab driver runs his meter. If he doesn't run his meter, bargain with the driver for the approximate cost of the ride. If you do not have Philippines pesos, the cab driver will wait while you change American money in the hotel lobby.

You may want to await the bus, if the wait will be several hours, in the Manila USO, located in the Silahis Hotel, Roxas Blvd. It's just a short taxi ride (or stroll) from the Admiral Hotel. There's a comfortable lounge, coffee and doughnuts. The USO operates seven days a week from 0830-1730. If you arrive late in the evening, it is recommended you do not use local transportation for your first trip to Subic. It is time-consuming, complicated and confusing. You should probably stay overnight in Manila before making the three-hour ride to Subic Bay. There is no military housing in Manila, so you must stay in a commercial hotel. Manila hotels vary in price and quality; many are reasonable and the quality is good. Have your sponsor check on the rates and make your reservation in advance.

Be sure your sponsor asks for a military discount. Some hotels also have airport pickup. All hotels honor international credit cards.

Information about Manila

1. Almost everybody understands and speaks English.
2. The local money is called the peso. The rate of exchange varies. Most hotels and Americanized places will take your dollars and give you pesos in change.
3. Local telephone operators can be reached by dialing 04, and they all speak English.
4. The telephone number of the U.S. Embassy switchboard is 59-80-11.
5. You can call most extensions at Subic Bay by dialing 460- and the last four digits of the number.
6. There is a U.S. Navy Recreation Services Office in the Admiral Hotel where transportation to Subic Bay may be arranged. The phone number is 57-20-81, then ask for the Recreation Services Office.

Reporting Aboard

When you arrive, report to your command first, of course, and then check in at the Personnel Support Detachment (PSD) for your particular command, either at Subic Bay, Cubi Point, San Miguel or Clark Air Base.

PSD Subic, located at Naval Station Headquarters, Building 255, is open Monday-Friday 0700-1600, with a duty Personnelman (PN) until 1900, and weekends and holidays from 0800-1600. After hours, the duty PN is on call through the Naval Station duty office (884-3540).

PSD Cubi, located at Naval Air Station Headquarters Building, is open Monday-Friday 0700-1600, with a duty PN until 1700, and weekends and holidays 0800-1200. After hours, call the NAS duty office to reach the duty PN (885-3272).

PSD San Miguel, located on the second deck of the Communications Terminal Building, is open Monday-Friday 0700-1600 with a duty PN until 1900, and weekends and holidays 0800-1100. After hours, call the Naval Communication Station duty office to reach the duty PN (886-3298).

PSD Clark, serving Naval personnel stationed at Clark Air Base, is located on the first floor of Building 5189. Hours are Monday-Friday 0700-1600, with a duty PN until 1730. After hours and on weekends and holidays, call the Navy Air Transportation Coordinating Center (NATCO) at the Passenger Terminal for assistance (89-33671/2).

Newly arriving personnel signing into their duty station after hours will be issued instructions for a more complete check-in on the first appropriate working day.

Your sponsor will assist you in your command and PSD check-in and other essential procedures: issuance of ID cards, Ration Cards for shopping on-base, drivers licenses, vehicle registration and insurance, medical/dental and military pay record check-in, housing, temporary furniture loan, status of household goods and POV shipments, etc.

Temporary Lodging

Your first concern upon getting to your new duty station will probably be finding a place to stay. Your sponsor will make temporary arrangements for you in advance if

you provide details of your arrival.

Single or unaccompanied personnel and personnel awaiting arrival of their dependents can obtain lodging in the UEPH or UOPH, depending on bookings and advance reservations.

Officers with dependents may also be able to obtain room in the UOPH's at Subic or Cubi based on availability of space.

For all sponsors and dependents, officer or enlisted, the Subic Navy Lodge provides good temporary lodging. The lodge has 20 main lodge rooms and five kitchenette units. Main rooms are \$13 daily; kitchenette units are \$16-\$18 a day. Incoming PCS personnel may remain in these quarters for 15 days. Extensions must be obtained on a space available basis through the lodge manager.

If accommodations are not available in the Navy Lodge, you and your family may wish to seek temporary lodging in an Olongapo hotel. There are several local hotels that are suitable and reasonable in rates.

Temporary Lodging Allowance

If you do use temporary lodging, you may be entitled to Temporary Lodging Allowance (TLA). TLA is a partial expense reimbursement, based on the local per diem rate, for more than normal expenses incurred at hotels and restaurants while waiting and/or searching for more permanent living accommodations. Be sure to keep receipts for all money spent for food and lodging. There is a current listing of TLA-approved lodging. Ask your sponsor to obtain it. Rates for the hotels off-base range from \$30-\$60 a day and depend on the type of accommodations desired. Many commercial off-base hotels provide free transportation to and from the hotel; some offer transportation at minimal charge.

Following is a brief description of TLA, but ask your Personnel Office about TLA when you check in.

TLA

(Excerpts from COMUSNAVPHIL Instruction 7220.1A with enclosures)

Joint Travel Regulations, Vol I, Para M4303 defines the purpose of TLA. In brief, the purpose of TLA is to



partially reimburse a member for lodging and meal expenses incurred above the service member's allowance for BAQ and BAS. Lodging expenses are defined as those incurred at TLA-approved temporary lodging establishments. Meal expenses are defined as those expenses incurred as a result of procuring prepared meals at a retail dining facility.

CINCPACREPPHILINST 7220.1 prohibits the use of U.S. dollars for payment of financial obligations to Philippine nationals or institutions except at authorized currency exchanges. Therefore, all payments for temporary off-base lodgings and associated charges will be made in Philippine currency except at TLA-approved Philippine lodgings that are also designated as authorized currency exchanges.

Incoming (Initial) TLA

a. The day of signing in at the reporting activity/command is considered the first authorized day of TLA entitlement.

b. Members may be authorized by their command up to 30 days incoming TLA in 10-day increments when it is necessary for them and/or their dependents to occupy hotel or hotel-like accommodations.

There are instances when Temporary Lodging Allowance may be required as a result of circumstances beyond the control of the member beyond that provided for in Joint Travel Regulations, Vol. I, Para M4303. In these cases, the request will be sent to COMUSFAC Subic Bay (N41) for determination of the eligibility of the member.

To be eligible for TLA service members must take the following actions; upon reporting to a new duty station in the Philippines, report to the activity's TLA administrator with a copy of PCS orders and sign for a copy of Information Sheet Incoming TLA (herewith attached) and follow procedures specified.

Information Sheet For: Cubi Point/San Miguel/Subic Bay/ Greater Manila Area/Capas, Tarlac

1. What is the purpose of TLA? To partially reimburse a service member for the more than normal expenses incurred at hotels and restaurants pending assignment to government quarters or completion of arrangements for other permanent



living accommodations when government quarters are not available.

2. Who is entitled to TLA? Servicemen with PCS orders to the Philippines who are required to live in TLA-approved housing until such time as permanent quarters can be obtained. Servicemen are authorized to claim expenses for dependents in filing for TLA as long as the dependents are command sponsored.

3. How much TLA will be paid? Since TLA is a partial expense reimbursement, after deduction of your BAQ and BAS, service member may only be reimbursed up to the maximum daily rates listed in Appendix A of Joint Travel Regulations, Vol I, Para M4303.

4. Which meals are authorized? Only those consumed at public restaurants (including customary tips). This does not, however, include the costs for alcoholic beverages, wines and other distilled spirits consumed at a public restaurant during consumption of meals.

5. Laundry and Dry Cleaning? Excess costs incurred as a result of occupancy of temporary lodging facilities. Normal laundry and dry cleaning costs per se will not be approved.

6. What is the service member's responsibility during an authorized incoming TLA period? TLA is not automatically granted. You must take actions to establish entitlement and meet stringent requirements to be eligible:

A. Register with your TLA administrator upon reporting to your new duty station. Obtain a claim sheet for TLA which is to be maintained on a daily basis.

(1) U.S. Facility, Subic Bay, and San Miguel Duty Station. Register with the PWC Housing Office, Subic Bay, upon signing in, and obtain an estimated date of housing availability.

(a) U.S. Facility, Subic Bay, duty only. If on-base housing will not be available within 30 days, and temporary San Miguel housing is available, you must elect either to take San Miguel Housing, or to live-off base (in either case you can still be on the waiting list for USFAC Subic housing). Electing to live off-base will entitle you to a maximum of 10 extra days TLA only.

(b) If Subic Bay on-base housing is expected to be available within 30 days, you must report to your TLA administrator immediately after each 10-day period, with enclosures (3) and (4). The actual search for off-base housing is not required in this case.

(c) When an assignment to government quarters



is not expected within 30 days, you will be placed on TLA for a maximum of 30 days, during which you must aggressively search for off-base housing, reporting to the PWC Housing Office, Subic for a Certification of Housing Search immediately after each 10-day period. Provide the certificate and completed daily expense sheet to your TLA administrator. Once off-base quarters are approved by PWC housing, and PWC is provided with a copy of a Navy-approved peso contract, the Housing Search requirement no longer applies.

(d) Occupy only the authorized temporary lodgings. Entitlement to TLA will cease if a member enters into an agreement/contract with an approved lodging establishment for a period longer than 10 days without renewing TLA entitlement request. Lodging receipts will be required.

(2) Clark AB and Capas, Tarlac Duty Station

(a) Register with Clark Housing Office upon signing in and follow Clark directives concerning TLA entitlement.

(b) Aggressively search for private housing. Once off-base quarters are approved by Clark Housing, and they are provided with a copy of an Air Force-approved contract, the Housing Search requirement no longer applies. Up to a maximum of 30-days TLA can be authorized. At the end of each 10-day period, complete a certification of your search for housing from the Clark Housing Office. Provide the certification and completed daily expense sheet to your TLA administrator.

(3) Greater Manila Area Duty Station. Register with your activity/command TLA administrator and obtain a claim for TLA. If permanent quarters are not available, aggressively search for private housing. Once quarters are approved by your activity/command and they are provided with a copy of a lease contract, the Housing Search requirement no longer applies.

(a) All hotels in the Greater Manila area are approved. You can be authorized a maximum of 30 days TLA. Provide complete daily expense sheet to your TLA administrator.

(b) If command approval is obtained, Disbursing or another paying agent will be provided with the authorizing documents.



Military Housing

During your accompanied stay in the Philippines, you will be given the opportunity to live in family housing. To be eligible you must have over two years of service and be an E-4 or above. Your dependents must be command sponsored. There could be as long as a 15 month wait for housing at Subic Bay and six months for temporary housing at the Naval Communication Station, San Miguel, 25 miles north of Subic Bay. Incoming personnel normally live off-base while waiting for housing at San Miguel and ultimately housing at Subic Bay.

Upon arrival, you must check in with the Public Works Center (PWC) Housing Office within 10 days of your arrival at Subic to establish your housing eligibility date and ensure your name is included in its proper place on the housing assignment list. Your name is entered on the waiting list according to your date of detachment from previous permanent duty station. There are separate lists for 2, 3 and 4 bedroom houses for military and civilian personnel. You can expect a 2-15 month wait for Subic housing, depending on the rate at which quarters are vacated at Subic and the number of people ahead of you on your particular list.

The housing shortage is also critical at San Miguel, causing a 2-6 month wait depending on the time of year. The houses at San Miguel are American standard one- and two-story 2, 3 and 4-bedroom models. Most are two-story with carport, enclosed lanai downstairs and the dining room, bedrooms and baths upstairs. All models are air-conditioned, either central or window. Storage space in all models is limited. At San Miguel, your sponsor can help you obtain a hospitality kit containing basic linen and kitchen necessities, at a very minimal rental fee, to use until your express shipment arrives. Navy furniture is provided for up to 90 days until your main shipment arrives, at no cost to you. The Navy pays for your pack-out and move from San Miguel to Subic.

The base at San Miguel is quite small and absolutely flat, excellent for walking and bicycling. There is an inexpensive on-base taxi service. Base facilities include a swimming pool, gym, golf course, beach, bowling alleys, library, movie theater, enlisted and officers clubs, small but adequate exchange and commissary, barber and beauty shops, gas station, garage, post office, dry cleaner and chapel. There is an elementary school (K-8) located at San Miguel. High school





students are bused to Subic daily for classes.

San Miguel has a well-deserved reputation for resort living in the Philippines. The Navy provides limited daily bus service at a nominal fee between San Miguel and Subic, primarily for San Miguel residents who work at Subic. Many prefer to ride the bus rather than face the 45-90 minute drive over a road filled with potholes, pedestrians, jeepneys, carts, buses and animals.

When your name reaches the top of the housing list, you will be offered the first house that becomes available at Subic. You have the right to refuse it, but if you choose to do so, your name drops to the bottom of the list and you must work your way up the list again.

Housing at Subic is divided into four main areas: Kalayaan, Sangley Loop, Cubi Point, and Binictican/Bayani Village. There are also a few houses at the Naval Hospital and on the Naval Station.

Quarters at Subic Bay are built in approximately 10 different types of floor plans, consisting of 2 to 4 bedrooms. Most units have concrete walls, all have air conditioning. But it is safe to say no two houses are exactly alike.

Some quarters have had extra rooms and storage sheds added on by previous tenants, and none of them have been remodeled in exactly the same fashion. There is also a difference in floor plans and square footage, even among houses in the same category. The number and sizes of windows vary widely from house to house. The particular house you are offered is simply the luck of the draw, so there is no way your sponsor can be precise in telling you what to bring and what to leave in storage.

Limited bus service runs through the housing areas. There are children's playgrounds. Cable TV hookup is available in Subic and Cubi housing areas. Convenience stores are located in each neighborhood and are open seven days a week.

You may submit an advance application for government housing by mailing DD 1746 (application for Assignment to Military Housing), one copy of your PCS orders and one copy of your Detaching Endorsement to: Commanding Officer, Public Works Center, Subic Bay (Attn: Housing Office), FPO San Francisco CA 96651, or write to your sponsor.

Unaccompanied Housing

Berthing for single and unaccompanied officers and enlisted personnel is available at Subic Bay, Cubi Point and San Miguel. All three stations provide quarters for the majority of tenant commands in their area.

Information on your eligibility to live off-base and draw BAQ can be obtained through your sponsor.

Most Unaccompanied Officer Personnel Housing (UOPH) quarters are single rooms, with shared baths at Subic and private baths at Cubi and San Miguel. There are several styles and also some shared apartment style units; these all have waiting lists in which priority is determined by grade/rank and length of time on the list.

Most Unaccompanied Enlisted Personnel Housing (UEPH) quarters for male E-5s and E-6s are two-man rooms; E-4s and below are four-man rooms. Enlisted women E-6 and below are berthed three to a room. All chief petty officers have private rooms.

Personnel berthed in the UOPHs/UEPHs may obtain normal "motel/hotel" services, i.e., room cleaning, laundry, shoeshine, etc., for a nominal fee. These fees are collected each payday. All rooms are air-conditioned.



Housing Allowance Off-Base

In general, a basic allowance for quarters (BAQ) is paid to personnel who do not occupy government quarters. In some situations, request for BAQ must be approved by your commanding officer. The BAQ rate in the Philippines is the same as the rate in the U.S. Because of the relatively low cost of living in the Philippines, there is no off-base extra cost of living or housing allowance.

Off-Base Housing

Adequate off-base housing (apartments and houses) is available, although not in sufficient quantity. Some people prefer this to on-base housing because of economy and interaction with the Filipino community.

Listings of approved off-base housing are available at the Housing Referral Office at Subic Bay. Living standards off-base are less than average when compared with stateside, but utilizing the sound advice of housing officials may help you find just the right off-base dwelling. Off-base housing rentals are inspected for security, sanitation, etc., by the prospective occupant and a representative from the Housing Referral Office. Available houses vary by age, condition, size and suitability. Some of the quarters are most spacious, convenient and comfortable. Almost none are centrally or window air-conditioned; you must provide your own.

Be aware that power outages often occur, and during the rainy season flooding occurs in the low sections of Olongapo City. Voltage can be either 110/220, and it is best to use transformers for all outlets to avoid surges in power.

The water pressure in Olongapo is low, and occasionally there is no water. All water for drinking, cooking and bathing babies should be carried from the U.S. Facility. Bottled gas



is available for cooking on gas stoves; there is no natural gas.

The number of telephones available off-base is few, and a long wait for one is not uncommon. The installation fees plus deposit can be quite expensive, although the monthly charges are reasonable. Phone service is often out during rainy season, and erratic in quality of service year-round.

Personnel thinking about off-base housing should also remember that only that approved by the Housing Referral Office will be eligible for claims due to theft, fire or weather damage and issuance of an off-base ration (merchandise control) card.

The Housing Office is located across the street from the Public Works Center Headquarters, along Dewey Avenue, U.S. Naval Station. The following numbers may assist you:

Housing Office -- 884-6308/6310

Trouble Desk, Subic/Cubi --884-3111

Trouble Desk, San Miguel --886-3480

Furniture Loan

The Housing Office at Subic Bay operates a 90-day Family Housing Furnishings Loaner Program for eligible members occupying Navy family housing and private housing in the adjacent communities within one hour normal commuting time. Eligible members are all grades of military personnel and DoD civilian employees (hired under an employment agreement) on an accompanied tour with command sponsored dependents living with them. Provision of Navy furnishings to unaccompanied personnel and bachelors is not authorized.

KITCHEN

- 1 kitchen range (electric on-base/electric or gas off-base)
- 1 refrigerator

DINING ROOM

- 1 table
- 1 chair for each member
- 2 guest chairs
- 1 china cabinet or buffet

LIVING ROOM

- 1 settee
- 2 lounge chairs
- 2 end tables
- 1 coffee table
- 1 bookcase (if available)
- 1 desk and chair (if available)
- 2 lamps
- 1 smoke detector (required)

MASTER BEDROOM

- 1 double bed or 2 single beds
- 1 chest of drawers or dresser
- 1 vanity and stool or 1 dresser (w/mirror)
- 2 night stands
- 1 chair
- 1 lamp

OTHER BEDROOM(S)

- 1 single bed (each dependent)
- 1 chest of drawers or 1 dresser (each dependent)
- 1 night stand
- 1 chair
- 1 lamp

No furniture or appliances will be issued for use in non-approved private rentals. Upon the delivery of the member's personal household goods or at the expiration of the 90-day period, the Navy furnishings will be picked up. The refrigerator and kitchen range may be provided for the duration of the tour, if desired. There is provision for continued use of Navy furnishings for a limited period of time where appropriate justification exists.

Hospitality Kits

Hospitality kits containing basic housekeeping items are available for all newly-arriving or departing personnel, through the Navy Lodge on the Naval Station. The kits can include dishes, linen and other items, at a cost of \$1.50 per week for the first month and \$2 a week for succeeding months.



Domestic Help

During your stay in the Philippines you will have the opportunity to avail yourself of household help at a rate you can afford.

Maids, for whom quarters are provided in housing, do housework and laundry, cook and are very good with children. The normal salary ranges between \$25-40 a month with the employers providing food and basic necessities.

Gardeners maintain grounds, including mowing, trimming shrubbery, planting and tending flowers, etc. They also wash cars and windows, shine shoes and perform other domestic chores. The normal salary range is \$3.50-\$4.50 per day.

Employers are cautioned to take special care in training Filipino employees in the use of electrical appliances.

You are reminded that the employment of domestic help is a personal arrangement between you and the employee. There are rules and regulations regarding this relationship set by the Philippine government and U.S. Facility officials. The Housing Referral Office has a special pamphlet on hiring domestic help. Get a copy when you check-in.

Arrival of POV s

Arranging for paperwork and pick-up for your private vehicle need not be complicated if you follow these instructions:

1. As soon as you arrive in the Philippines, check in with the Personal Property Office for the arrival date of your automobile. Leave them your name, command and telephone number so they can contact you when it arrives.
2. Don't wait for them to call you. Mistakes happen. Call them periodically, at least once a week, to check.
3. It is recommended you purchase your car insurance before you pick up your POV. A 1981 Philippine Law requires that a compulsory automobile liability policy and certificate of insurance be issued by a locally licensed company before you can register your vehicle.

Although the Philippine Government requires only a maximum of 20,000 - 50,000 pesos (roughly \$1,400 - \$3,500)



physical injury liability, depending on the weight of the vehicle, U.S. Facility regulations require base personnel to carry a compulsory coverage of 75,000 pesos (\$5,300) against property damage and physical injury. Motorcycle rates should average \$2,500 for personal injury and property damage coverage.

If a vehicle owner has coverage with a stateside company that is valid in the Philippines, such as United Services Automobile Assn. (USAA), he may retain that coverage and comply with the Philippine Government and U.S. Facility requirements by purchasing only the compulsory minimum required by the R.P. Government, depending on the weight of the vehicle.

Presently there is one Philippine insurance company aboard the U.S. Facility, Subic Bay, located in the automobile sales building, adjacent to the Pacific Stars and Stripes bookstore. Fireman's Fund Insurance Company policies are written by the American Express Insurance Company. Other local insurance companies off the facility also write coverage for POVs.

4. You will also need to obtain the appropriate driver's licenses. You must have a valid stateside license. Stateside licenses will allow operators to drive POVs aboard the facility. Those without government or stateside driver's licenses should be certified first by Public Works Licensing



Office at NAS Cubi Point before they can apply at Pass & ID for a facility Operator's Permit.

To drive a four-wheel vehicle off-base, a current Philippine driver's license is required. This is available at the Bureau of Land Transportation Unit located at Pass & ID, for a set fee, with one copy of your stateside license, fingerprints, and four black and white 1" x 1" photos.

To drive two-wheel vehicles on the U.S. Facility, you must possess a current Office of the Provost Marshal (OPM) two-wheel permit. This is issued in three stages: learner's, on-base only, on/off-base. The Philippine driver's license for two-wheel vehicles is required to drive off-base. You can obtain it upon presentation of the OPM on/off-base permit.

5. Now that you have your insurance and driver's licenses necessary for registration, you should pick up your POV, if you have not already done so. You will have seven calendar days, after pick-up, to get your vehicle inspected and registered.

NOTE: Former Philippine citizens who have been naturalized and those with Spanish surnames must show proof of American citizenship before their POV can be released. The Philippine Government clearance will not be issued without such proof.

6. Carrying your proof of insurance, licenses and enough pesos to purchase the registration (consult the Pass & ID Office beforehand for the latest fees), proceed to the Pass & ID office in Building 710 adjacent the Main Gate. Hours are Monday-Friday 0900-1200 and 1300-1530. Bring also five copies of the Customs Declaration processed when your car arrived at the NSD shipping lot and five copies of either the stateside title, stateside registration and/or bill of sale, as well as one copy of your PCS orders to the Philippines. Your vehicle will be inspected at the Pass & ID Office. After inspection, you will be issued a temporary vehicle pass and must return 2-3 days later for the final registration papers, license plates and vehicle pass decal if you plan to drive on-base only. If you plan to drive your car off-base during the interim period after receiving the temporary vehicle pass, you must pay 10 pesos per day for a conduction permit that will allow you to drive off-base until you return to pick-up your final registration papers, license plates and vehicle pass decal.

7. All personnel who are Philippine citizens are subject to payment of Philippine Import Taxes on their POVs if the POV leaves the confines of the U.S. Facility. The taxes are based on the value of the vehicle and will range from 100-250 per cent.

8. If you follow these procedures, you will save yourself time and effort. If you have further questions about vehicle registration, call the Pass & ID Office at 884-3239/3719.

Traffic Safety

A list of tips to enhance safety on Philippine roads will help you better understand the conditions existing for traffic and prepare you for most eventualities.

Speed Control

The open highway legal speed limit is 70 kilometers (about 45 miles) per hour. Most town speed limits are 40



kilometers (about 25 miles) per hour. Multiply kilometers by 5/8 or .625 to compute miles. (Multiply miles by 1.6 to obtain kilometers.) Speeds of highway traffic range from barely perceptible (carabao carts) to quite high (buses and autos).

Right of Way

When approaching a narrow portion of roadway, a vehicle driver may turn his lights on. This means, "I'm keeping the right of way". Many drivers will fail to yield or heed the right of way to emergency vehicles, even when they are sounding sirens and showing red lights. This may cause emergency vehicle drivers to resort to dangerous practices in order to get through traffic.

Passing Practices

Many vehicles, including huge buses, customarily drive at excessive rates of speed. In preparing to pass, they may "ride" your rear bumper while waiting for a break in traffic. After passing you, vehicles can be expected to cut sharply in front of you. Sometimes these vehicles, especially public conveyances, will also stop in front of you without warning, especially after passing. You can also expect to be overtaken without warning and passed on the right hand side, even though this might mean the other vehicle must use the shoulder of the road. Passing on curves is a dangerous but common occurrence. Overtaking on bridges is illegal but also frequently done. Vehicles will try to overtake a slower vehicle even though there may be insufficient time to complete the passing maneuver and get back into line safely. Either a head-on collision, or a sideswipe, or someone goes off the road. When you overtake another vehicle and begin to pass it, anticipate that it may pull out without warning to pass another vehicle ahead of it, or even make a left turn. Do not expect a signal to precede these actions. Defensive driving is strongly recommended at all times.

Stop Signs

Stop signs are generally ignored; although running through a stop sign in Manila is a quick way of getting acquainted with the TVR (Traffic Violation Receipt). The Philippine national vehicle code does, however, allow cars to cross railroads and enter national highways at slow speeds without stopping fully if the right of way is clear even though there is a stop sign. Incidentally, if a policeman asks for your driver's license, don't argue: give it to him. He will give you a receipt which allows you to continue to drive.



Railroad Crossings

Philippine law requires that trucks and buses come to a complete stop at railroad crossings. At these crossings, it will be to your advantage to slow appreciably. You can get a better look for trains, and you'll be complying with the law. They are almost always unattended at night. It is always a good practice to stop, look, and listen.

Public Conveyance

The principal "for hire" vehicles are buses, jeepneys, taxicabs, horsedrawn carts (calesa) and motorcycle-powered tricycles. The practices listed below apply equally to all of them.

Sudden stops or turns, with or without a signal, are common. Hand signals, when used, are frequently very fast flicks of a hand, followed immediately by a stop, turn, or what have you. As often as not, signals will be made after the maneuver has started.

Stops are frequently made with the entire vehicle, or a substantial portion of it, on the travelled portion of the road. Competition is keen among drivers. You can expect high speed, weaving in and out of traffic, and "near miss" passing followed by a sudden cut-in and stop.

Transportation on USFac

Transportation around the U.S. Facility at Subic and Cubi can include walking, bicycle, motor scooter/moped, motorcycle, car, bus or taxi. Buses and taxis operated by the Navy Exchange run periodically to most areas around the facility, but do not go off-base. (Jeepneys, taxis and tricycles are available off-base.) Taxis cost relatively little and are clean and comfortable. Buses, costing even less, operate on schedules posted at primary stops and available from the Navy Exchange Customer Service Office.

Navy home-to-work buses are also provided on a daily round-trip basis (early morning and late afternoon) for personnel working in Subic and living in San Miguel. This transportation is open to others on a space available basis. At San Miguel, on-base transportation is limited to jeepneys under contract to the station.

No scheduled government transportation runs between San Miguel and Manila, but Consolidated Recreation Services at Subic provides a daily run from Subic to Manila in the morning and back in the evening for a nominal fee. Recreation Services at Subic also maintains a fleet of air-conditioned sedans and mini-buses for rental to almost anywhere on Luzon either with drivers or self-driven. Rental of these vehicles may be arranged through the main Subic office or through the San Miguel Recreation Services Office.

U.S. Navy buses to Clark Air Base run round-trip twice daily and are available free to military personnel traveling on orders and all others on a space available basis. For more information, contact the Public Works Center Transportation Department.



Commercial Transportation

For those without cars who wish to travel in the Philippines, as well as between Subic, San Miguel, Clark Air Base and Manila, there are several commercial bus transportation systems available. Check with your station Recreation Services representative about methods and opportunities for travel via these Philippine buses.



Olongapo City Transportation

Under a new transport scheme, jeepneys (converted World War II jeeps or their likenesses) in Olongapo City now sport color codes identifying the jeepney's routes. Painted on the side of the vehicles are the routes they cover and their route codes. They are fairly simple to catch and cheap. The main pickup area for facility personnel is just outside the Main Gate. Climb on. Fare is paid to the driver when seated or anytime before you get off. To get off the jeepney, let the driver know the block before by tapping the outside of the vehicle hard or saying, "Para", "Dito Na", "Sa Kanto", or "PSSST."

Tricycles also operate in the side streets off the main thoroughfare, but are not recommended unless traveling in groups of two or more, and never after dark.

Medical Care

The U.S. Naval Hospital, Subic Bay, is composed of an acute care general hospital and three branch clinics located at the Naval Station, Naval Air Station and Naval Communication Station, San Miguel. The hospital and its clinics provide general inpatient and outpatient medical care, as well as specialty care in surgery, pediatrics, obstetrics, gynecology and orthopedics. Services are primarily provided for active duty personnel of the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps, other federal uniformed services, and their dependents. The hospital also provides general clinical and hospitalization services for other authorized persons, including retired members of the U.S. military services and dependents of retired personnel on a space available basis.

Civilians with no military sponsor may receive care at the U.S. Naval Hospital, Subic Bay. These personnel will be charged for the care they receive in accordance with current directives. Current prices may be obtained by contacting the hospital at 885-7273.

Serious medical problems which cannot be handled at the Subic Hospital are generally referred to the U.S. Air Force hospital at Clark Air Base, 50 miles away, which offers

a broader range of medical specialties.

Personnel with chronic medical problems such as asthma, allergies, and severe dermatological problems, or children with behavioral and learning defects cannot be satisfactorily treated at either Subic or Clark hospitals.

Should incoming personnel require special medication, arrangements may have to be made with personal physicians in the States to supply them, since some medications available in CONUS may not be available here.

U.S. civilians with no sponsor should bring copies of their present medical records, with an accompanying resume from their personal physician if possible. Do not cancel your medical insurance, because you will need to use it if you are hospitalized, or for submitting claims for emergency care.

If you are currently taking a medication which must be refilled, or a medication prescribed for you on a continual basis, you must bring a letter from your doctor giving details of your continued need for this. This letter must be very explicit and must be recently dated.

Everyone should bring in their carry-on luggage at least a month's supply of any medications used regularly, to cover any delays in getting to the hospital during the first few busy weeks.

Should you need information concerning availability of medication, or to obtain further information, the hospital address is listed below:

U.S. NAVAL HOSPITAL
Subic Bay
FPO San Francisco 96652

Dental Care

The U.S. Naval Dental Clinic is located at the U.S. Facility, Subic Bay, with branch clinics at the Naval Air Station, Cubi Point, and Naval Communication Station, San Miguel.

The primary mission of U.S. Facility Dental Clinics are



to provide complete oral health care to active duty U.S. Navy and Marine Corps personnel. Top priority for dental treatment is given to those military personnel assigned to fleet units in the Subic Bay area.

Dental care for command sponsored dependents and retirees is authorized on a space available basis. The extent of dental care offered is limited and directly influenced by active duty requirements. Provision of specialty care for eligible dependents and retirees is based on several factors, including extent of treatment required, fleet commitments, and availability of time and resources. Dependents are urged to have all necessary dental treatment accomplished prior to coming to the Philippines.

Civilian personnel (DoD, Civil Service, MSC, etc.) and non-command sponsored military dependents are authorized emergency care only, on a reimbursable basis. Dental care is available in Manila at a reasonable cost.

Although emergency dental care is available on a 24-hour basis, it is recommended that dental sick calls, be utilized whenever possible. To begin routine dental treatment, patients should report to dental sick call for a complete examination so appropriate appointments can be scheduled.

Approximately 13 dental officers are located at the Main Clinic, Building 280; five at the Cubi Point Clinic; and one at San Miguel. Auxiliary personnel include 40 Navy dental technicians and six Filipino civilian hygienists.



Navy Exchange

The Navy Exchange, Subic Bay, is a large complex of stores offering a wide range of quality merchandise and services for military and civilian personnel and their dependents. Exchange profits are used to support the Navy's morale, welfare and recreation programs.

The major shopping facility is located in the Navy Exchange/Commissary Store complex at the crossroads leading to the Kalayaan and Binictican housing areas. Branch stores are located at Cubi Naval Air Station and San Miguel. These stores carry clothing, toiletries, shoes, sewing items and many other lines of merchandise.

In the Subic Exchange, there is a gift shop, bakery, plant nursery, book store, barber shop, beauty shop, beer and soda store, Country Store (for sporting goods, hardware, appliances, toys and furniture), and a service station and auto parts store. The service station provides minor repair services which include oil changes, brake jobs, lubrication, tune-ups, starter and alternator repair, and tire repair and changing. The station also operates an emergency service for tire repair, jump start and towing.

The Far East Trader, centrally located on the Naval Station near the entrance to the Ship Repair Facility, is a specialty store for electronic equipment, cameras, records and tapes, and imported products from all over East Asia. The Uniform Shop and Tailor Shop are located across the street.

In various locations around Subic Naval Station, Cubi Naval Air Station and San Miguel are Navy Exchange outlets for watch and appliance repair, paintings, photographic studios, carpets, lamps, Philippine products, car sales and car rentals.

The Navy Exchange also operates laundry facilities, snack bars, pizza and ice cream shops, mobile canteens, pack 'n wraps, game rooms, mini-marts in convenient locations, as well as an optical shop, a tour and travel office and many restaurants.



Commissary Store

The U.S. Facility Commissary Store, located on the Naval Station, with a branch store at San Miguel, is well stocked with a total of 2,585 line items, all major brand names also found in stateside stores.

The store stocks USDA chilled or frozen beef, and an assortment of pork, lamb, chicken and veal products. The produce department stocks a wide selection of fresh fruits and vegetables from the United States, Philippines and Singapore.

Operating hours for the main commissary are 1000-1730 Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, 1000-2000 Thursday and 0900-1600 Saturday. It is closed on Sundays and most U.S. holidays.

Operating hours for the San Miguel branch are 0900-1700 Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, 1000-1900 Thursday and 0900-1400 Saturday; closed Sunday and Monday.

Post Office

The Fleet Mail Center (Main Post Office) is located on the U.S. Naval Station, Building 695, near the Station Theater (Lowry Hall) and the Miniature Golf Course. Additional post offices are located at Subic in the B-6 Annex near the Far East Trader; at Cubi in back of the Navy Exchange; at the Naval Hospital; and at San Miguel in the Navy Exchange, Building 7305.

Hours of operation for the Main Post Office at the



Naval Station are Monday through Friday, 0900-1600 for stamps and packages, and 0900-1500 for money orders; Saturday 0900-1200; closed Sundays and U.S. holidays.

The Subic B-6 Annex Post Office hours are Monday through Saturday 1000-1600 and Sunday 1200-1600 for



stamps, letters and packages only.

The Cubi Post Office is open Monday through Friday, 0900-1600 for stamps and packages, and 0900-1500 for money orders; Saturday 0900-1200; closed Sundays and U.S. holidays.

San Miguel Post Office is open Monday through Friday, 0900-1630 for stamps, and 0900-1430 for money orders; closed Saturdays, Sundays and U.S. holidays.

Importations

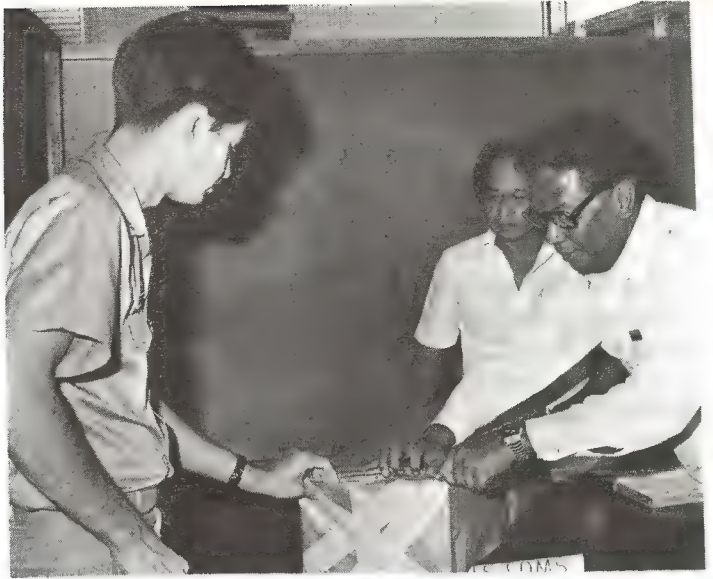
All articles imported tax-free through the U.S. Facilities may be sold only to tax-exempt U.S. personnel; no sales to Philippine Nationals are allowed. Members of the U.S. military who are Philippine citizens are not granted tax-exemption on importations.

Philippine Customs, Immigration and Quarantine

The U.S. Facility, Subic Bay, and its extension at San Miguel are located on Philippine Naval Bases. All U.S. Forces personnel are subject to Philippine law. The U.S. and R.P. governments have agreed upon procedures whereby Philippine Customs, Immigration and Quarantine (CIQ) officials perform their functions on the U.S. Facilities. These officials are assigned at the air terminals at Clark Air Base and U.S. Naval Air Station, Cubi Point. In addition, R.P. Customs officials inspect incoming household goods and personal parcels arriving through the Military Postal System. The purpose of their inspection is to ensure that U.S. Forces personnel do not abuse their tax-exempt importation privilege.

Philippine Law

As a guest of the Philippines, you are subject to Philippine law. But there may be various aspects of that law with which most people will be unfamiliar upon arrival. It is strongly recommended that all incoming U.S. military and civilian personnel and their older dependents attend the Naval Station, Naval Air Station, Naval Communication Station or Clark Air Base "new arrival" indoctrination briefings



that discuss Philippine law as it affects U.S. Forces and their dependents. Attendance at these briefings can be arranged through your command.

Legal Assistance

A legal assistance program is provided by the Naval Legal Services Offices in Subic, Cubi and San Miguel to assist military personnel, DoD civilians and their dependents with legal problems. In addition, they assist in the preparation of legal documents such as wills, powers of attorney, affidavits and bills of sale; and in counseling on personal legal problems involving divorce, marriage, etc.

There is also an International Law staff at the Legal Office in Subic to assist you in any legal problems concerning Philippine law and procedure.

Emergency and walk-in legal service is available; however, individuals desiring legal assistance are encouraged to make appointments in advance.

The Naval Legal Services Office in Subic is located in Building 156 across the street from the Naval Station Enlisted Dining Facility. The Cubi office is located in the NAS Administration Building (Bldg. 8256). The San Miguel office is located on the second floor of the Communications Building (Bldg. 7401).





Money & Banking

U.S. currency is used in all U.S. military facilities in the Philippines. The "peso" (or peso) is used elsewhere. Peso paper notes of different denominations vary in colors but are all the same physical size. The peso consists of 100 centavos, with coin denominations of 50, 25, 10, 5 and 1. The authorized exchange rate of pesos to the dollar fluctuates. Money can be exchanged at banking facilities on-base or at currency exchanges off-base.

Two banking facilities are located on-base: the American Express International Banking Corporation, a military banking facility operated under contract to the Department of Defense, and Prudential Bank, a Philippine bank.

American Express outlets are located at Subic, Cubi, San Miguel and Clark Air Base. Services include checking and savings accounts; signature loans; pre-authorized loans (line of credit); certificates of deposit; sale of dollar and peso drafts; sales redemption of U.S. Savings Bonds; travelers checks and money orders; and cashing of stateside checks in accordance with limits and charges as specified in the DoD contract. Monthly charges on checking accounts are waived for those enrolled in the Check-to-Bank Program or having an allotment of at least \$300 to the account, or by maintaining a minimum balance of at least \$300 during the month.

An automated teller machine ("Express Teller") operating 24-hours a day for withdrawals/deposits is at the Main Bank located near the Subic Navy Exchange and at NAS Cubi Point. The bank also offers three different sizes of safe deposit boxes at a nominal charge. Banking hours at the Main Bank are Monday-Friday 0900-1500 and Saturday 0900-1500 (teller service only); at the Fleet Annex near the Subic Bowling Lanes and Main Gate Tuesday-Saturday 1000-1630; at Cubi near the Navy Exchange Tuesday-Saturday 1000-1600; and at San Miguel Tuesday-Saturday 0900-1500.

The Prudential Bank near the U.S. Facility Main Gate offers checking and savings accounts and certificates of time deposit in pesos, and no-fee check cashing services on checks issued by the Naval Supply Depot Disbursing Office in Subic for amounts up to \$500. Checks from other than local institutions may also be cashed for a small fee. Travelers checks and U.S. postal money orders are paid in pesos, and all other checks may be paid either in dollars or pesos. Safe deposit boxes are also available for rental. The bank grants loans on

a selective basis. Operating seven days a week from 0830-2130, and 0800-2130 on paydays, reconversion of unspent pesos into dollars is allowed at the Prudential Bank main offices and branch facility near the Main Gate by U.S. military and civilian personnel upon presentation of proper bank receipts one day before or on the day of departure on PCS or TAD/TDY travel.

The Navy Federal Credit Union (NFCU), with headquarters in Washington, D.C., has branch offices in Subic, Cubi and San Miguel. NFCU offers loan services, share-check services, and share certificate accounts. Deposits may be made only by allotment or by mailing a check to the headquarters office in D.C. Withdrawals can normally be processed in less than two hours after verification from the D.C. office, and are only issued in the form of a check, not cash. All Navy, Marine Corps and civilian personnel assigned to the Department of the Navy stationed overseas and their dependents are eligible to join NFCU. If you already have an account with NFCU, you need do nothing but send a change of address. NFCU also handles transactions for Pentagon Federal Credit Union shareholders.

The decision to open or not open a local account can be made when you arrive. It is convenient to have a local account but not absolutely necessary, as the exchanges and clubs, as well as the Prudential and American Express Banks, will cash stateside checks up to certain limits. You will probably use more cash here than in the States, because credit cards are usually not accepted at the smaller stores, only the large department stores in Manila. However, it is recommended you obtain one or two international credit cards, such as American Express, Visa or Mastercard, for use in traveling to Manila, elsewhere in the R.P. and to other foreign countries.

Telephone Service

If you are moving into government quarters at Subic or San Miguel, you may arrange for telephone service at the Housing Office. The Telephone Business Office is located at Subic in Bldg. 1401, Rizal Highway, and at San Miguel in Bldg. 7403. As military or civilian phone directories are updated, they are delivered automatically to your quarters.



Once your phone is connected, you are eligible to make overseas long distance calls to the States and anywhere in the world from your home phone. For personnel without home phones, long distance calls may be made, on a cash basis, on-base at the Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company near the Spanish Gate Cafeteria and its branch in the NAS Cubi Point Recreation Center snack bar.

For phone service in off-base housing, contact the Pilipino Telephone Corporation office in Olongapo City.

Patch Calls (MARS)

Get in touch with your loved ones through the Military Affiliated Radio Station (MARS). MARSgrams are telegram-type messages sent free of charge. Choose from a selection of 38 pre-packaged messages and greetings, or write your own text using a maximum of 25 words. MARSgram forms and drop boxes are located at the Binictican Community Center; the Subic, Cubi and Hospital Libraries, the Cubi Point UOPH; and the MARS Station on Rizal Highway next to the Go-Kart Track.

For a more personal touch, pick up the closest telephone and call the MARS Station to place a phonepatch to any place in the U.S. The recipient of your phone calls pays only the collect charges from Hawaii.

Hours of regular operation at the MARS Station are Tuesday through Saturday 0800-2200; Sunday and Monday closed. Telephone is 884-8505/8560. Phone patches can be made only on Wednesdays and Fridays from 1600-1800.

Laundry Facilities

Laundry and dry cleaning facilities are available at the U.S. Naval Station main plant or at any of five branches



located in Subic, Cubi and San Miguel. At Subic and Cubi, special one-day service is provided upon request if clothes are turned in before 0830; there is a 10-20 per cent surcharge for the service. At San Miguel, laundry and dry cleaning is sent to Subic for processing and requires a full week for return.

Subic laundry and drycleaning outlets are open 0600-1800 Monday through Friday and 0600-1700 Saturday at the following locations: main plant in Building 650 near the Enlisted Dining Facility, Unaccompanied Officer Personnel Housing main building, and the Naval Station Receiving Unit.

Cubi laundry and drycleaning outlets are open 0900-1800 Monday through Friday and 0900-1700 Saturday at the Unaccompanied Officer Personnel Housing and NAS Cafeteria near the Navy Exchange.

San Miguel laundry and drycleaning service is available 1000-1400 Monday; 1000-1700 on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday; and 1200-1900 Thursday. The outlet is located near the station Post Office.

Reserve Affiliation

For persons affiliated with the U.S. Naval Reserve, there is a unit located at the U.S. Facility, Subic Bay. It is Volunteer Training Unit Three Zero Zero Seven (VTU-3007), with approximately 50 members; the unit is comprised of officer and enlisted personnel living in several Southeast Asia countries. Participation in the unit is in a non-pay status; however, annual two-week periods of ACDUTRA may be available with pay and can be performed at a command of your choice, contingent upon acceptance by the command and availability of Naval Reserve funds. While you will not receive pay for drills, you can keep your affiliation and earn retirement points.

Naval Reserve officers, upon arrival, should report to the COMUSNAVPHIL Flag Office located in the Headquarters Building on the second deck, and submit a request to be transferred to VTU-3007. All correspondence should be addressed to:

Commanding Officer
Volunteer Training Unit 3007
Naval Reserve
Box 14
FPO San Francisco 96651

Army, Air Force and Marine Corps Reserve officers may affiliate with the unit as well.

Red Cross

It is the hope and desire of the American Red Cross staff at Subic Bay that your tour of duty will be a most enjoyable one for you and your dependents.

The office is located on Quezon Street, Building K-9, across the street from the Naval Station Swimming Pool. The office hours are 0830-1630 during the regular duty days, and 0800-1200 on Saturdays. There is always someone on emergency call, reachable through the Naval Station OOD's office, phone number 884-3540.

Please leave a copy of your PCS orders with a member of your family in the U.S. or wherever they reside. If your spouse accompanies you, be sure that his/her family is also



informed of your new address and location. In addition, please instruct both families to go to their local Red Cross for any emergency and send a message through National Headquarters to the Subic Office for you and your command. If emergency leave orders are granted, then you will go to Clark Air Base or Manila International Airport, as applicable, for a flight to the U.S. as soon as possible. The Red Cross Office is available for funds if emergency leave orders are granted and funds are required.

For further information, call the local American Red Cross Office at 884-3822/4-3275/4-3201.

Schools

Three Department of Defense Dependents Schools (DoDDS) are located at the U.S. Facility, Subic Bay: Kalayaan (Grades K-2) and Binictican (Grades 3-6) Elementary Schools, and George Dewey Junior/Senior High School (Grades 7-12). The Oliver Hazard Perry Elementary School (Grades K-8) serves the San Miguel community. San Miguel dependents in grades 9-12 are bused to Subic.

Nursery schools are located at Subic and San Miguel for children ages 3-5 years old. Waiting lists are long. There are no nursery schools or day-care centers for children under three years.

School registration is free (except for nursery school), but there is a small fee for supplies.

All school facilities are located in air-conditioned buildings and operate on a standard five-day schedule on a single session except Kalayaan Kindergarten, which is currently operating on a double session. Students are bused to school except for those living within walking distance of the schools they are attending. (Off-base busing is available in certain areas. Ensure that you check the bus route prior to selecting a house off-base).

Kalayaan and Binictican Schools in Subic, and Oliver Hazard Perry School in San Miguel, subscribe to a Continuous Progress Program which individualizes instruction so that each child works at his own level and pace. All teachers hold at least a bachelor's degree and U.S. teaching certificate in their specialty field, and have had previous teaching experience. There are also specialists in reading improvement, learning development (disability), speech therapy, English as a second language, as well as a guidance counselor, part-time nurse, and psychologist. All are not available on a full-time status. The schools have outstanding media centers. There are no facilities for meals, so children must bring their own lunches.

To enroll in Kindergarten, the child must be five years old on or before December 31 of the current year. In order to register for school, provide a copy of the sponsor's





orders, entry approval, certificates for grades already completed, and the child's health record showing proof of the standard childhood inoculations (DPT, measles, mumps, rubella, polio and typhoid series, and a current TB screening, required yearly). Students without proof of inoculations will not be allowed to continue the school year. New students are interviewed by the Guidance Counselors before enrollment.

George Dewey Junior/Senior High School serves approximately 500 students in grades 7-12. It is accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and offers adequate courses found in most stateside schools. All staff members have at least a bachelor's degree, college courses in the subject taught, a teaching certificate, and actual classroom experience. There is a limited snack bar at the school for those wishing to purchase their lunch.

George Dewey High School is a member of the Philippine Secondary Schools Athletic Association (PSSAA), which promotes cooperation among member schools in all interschool activities. Interscholastic athletics for students in grades 9-12 are held with member schools and other DoDDS in the Pacific Region.

Athletic offerings include:

Basketball	Track and Field
Baseball	Golf
Cross Country	Wrestling
Soccer	Softball
Tennis	Volleyball

Other activities that are available to students in grades 7-12 include:

Newspaper	Drama
Band	Chorus
Cheerleading Squad	Forensics (Debate)
National Junior Society	Student Council Association
National Honor Society	Intramurals

It is very important you know the title and level of the books your child is using at the time you leave the States. It is recommended you bring a lunch box for your child in your express shipment, and any school supplies you do not wish to duplicate should be brought with you or sent in your express to avoid problems once you arrive. Handcarry your child's school records if at all possible, as it will help assist the administration and your child's teachers at registration. If your school will not relinquish your child's records, be sure to have the address of the school you are leaving so the records can be requested once you arrive. Listed below are the addresses for the Subic Bay and San Miguel schools.

George Dewey Jr/Sr High School
 Subic Naval Base
 FPO San Francisco 96651
 Binictican Elementary School
 Subic Naval Base
 FPO San Francisco 96651
 Kalayaan Elementary School
 Subic Naval Base
 FPO San Francisco 96651
 Oliver Hazard Perry Elementary School
 Naval Communication Station
 San Miguel
 FPO San Francisco 96656



Adult Education

The Educational Services Office in Subic/Cubi/San Miguel provides complete information on the various continuing educational opportunities available. Educational objectives which may be completed by eligible personnel range from high school diplomas through baccalaureate and masters degree programs. Professional services available include guidance and counseling, testing, correspondence and resident instruction.

Central Texas College Overseas offers an accredited High School Diploma program, as well as certificate and associate degrees in technical-occupational fields; the University of Maryland conducts baccalaureate-level courses. A Master of Science degree in Systems Management is available through the University of Southern California. Tuition assistance and Veterans Administration Education Benefits for these programs are available for eligible personnel.

A comprehensive GED, CLEP and DANTES testing program is conducted through which state high school equivalency certificates, as well as college credits, may be earned.

Navy Campus offices have the information to get you started in your educational endeavors. Call them at Subic, 884-8810; Cubi, 885-3932; San Miguel, 886-4528.



Religious Activities

The Navy Chapels at Subic, Cubi and San Miguel provide Protestant, Catholic and Jewish services for all military and civilian personnel and dependents. Chaplains are available for counseling and guidance on a 24-hour basis. Sunday schools, Bible classes, vacation Bible schools and other religious activities are conducted regularly.

In addition, there are weekly meetings of the Mormon Church and regularly scheduled meetings of the Baha'i group.

There are several churches off-base offering Catholic, Baptist, Lutheran and Church of Christ services. Two off-base servicemen's centers, the Lutheran Servicemen's Center and the Subic Overseas Christian Servicemen's Center (a non-

denominational fundamental background), offer programs to English-speaking military personnel and their dependents. At both the on-base and off-base chapels, religious educational opportunities are provided.



Family Advocacy

The Family Advocacy Center, administered by the Naval Hospital, has two branch offices, one located at Subic Bay in Building 420 next to the Subic Bowling Lanes, and another at San Miguel in Building 7309 behind Toyland.

The centers are places where U.S. Forces personnel and their families, and single members can obtain reliable information on a wide range of matters which include spouse, child and sexual abuse.

The Subic center operates a 24-hour crisis line with general information on spouse and child abuse, and conducts short-term crisis intervention. The crisis line number is 884-6661 during working hours, 885-3151 after working hours.

Other services include peer counseling on an in-person, in-office, or in-house basis for individuals, families or groups; public education speakers on child and spouse abuse; a referral agency; and general liaison among victims of abuse and providers of services to the abused.

Office hours at Subic are 0700-1600 Monday through Friday; and at San Miguel 1300-1500 Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and 0900-1500 Tuesday and Thursday.

Recreation Services

The Recreation Services Department at the U.S. Facility provides a wide variety of activities for military personnel, civilians and their dependents. Sports, clubs, hobby shops and classes are available at Subic/Cubi/San Miguel. Those interested in outdoor and indoor activities will find something for everyone. Activities include golfing, boating, skeet and trap shooting, horseback riding, windsurfing, snorkeling, swimming, go-carting, fishing and archery. There are courts for tennis and racquetball, and fields for softball, football and soccer. There are beaches and parks, theaters, bowling alleys, libraries, pools and billard rooms, recording studios, and gyms with sauna and massage facilities. There are also conveniently located USO and USO/DoD-



sponsored shows on a periodic basis, and overnight accommodations and fun-in-the-sun activities at the vacation playground, Grande Island.

Golf Courses

An 18-hole course at Subic Bay and a nine-hole course at San Miguel provide some of the finest golfing conditions in Southeast Asia. Both courses have pro shops, driving ranges, and chipping and putting greens.

Mini Golf Courses

Two 18-hole courses, near the Naval Station waterfront and at San Miguel, offer year-round fun. Subic has a snack service area and patio in a tropical setting.



Skeet & Trap Range

This facility offers automatic bird machines, a shell resale outlet, guns free of charge, two trap and four skeet ranges and a snack bar. Registered skeet and trap shooting competition, club membership, and National Skeet Shooting Association competition and tournaments are available.

Stables

Riding through jungle trails takes you into a tropical story-book atmosphere and the seclusion of jungle-enshrouded mountains. Both long and short guided rides are offered at the El Kabayo Stables. Three arenas are available, one covered and the other two lighted for night riding. You may also hire a calesa cart with pony and driver for parties. Group and private lessons are offered in both Western and English styles.

Gymnasiums

Three large and well-equipped gymnasiums serve the Subic/Cubi/San Miguel areas, as well as a women's exercise center at Subic.

The Naval Station's Fleet Recreation Gym is equipped with steam bath, sauna, massage room, court seating capacity for over 800 spectators, and a workout room with complete facilities for judo, karate, wrestling, boxing, body building, weightlifting and gymnastics. Racquetball and squash courts are also located at Subic.

Cubi has complete indoor gym facilities, as does Subic, for basketball, volleyball, badminton, table tennis, racquetball and handball.

The George W. Nichols Gymnasium at San Miguel contains a basketball court, locker room, sauna, four bowling lanes and a workout room for body building and weightlifting.

The women's exercise center at Subic is equipped with complete exercise equipment and programs, a steam bath, sauna and massage.

Leagues

Over fifty different sports leagues are organized each

year at the intramural, Captain's Cup, Admiral's Cup and South Pacific Regional levels. Leagues include golf, tennis, slow pitch softball, bowling, racquetball, running, bicycling and more.;

Bowling

Bowling centers at Subic (20 lanes) and Cubi (10 lanes) provide fast-paced sport for all. Pro shops are present at both centers, as well as a ball-drilling service at Subic. The centers feature automatic pinsetters, air-conditioned comfort, snack bars and coin-operated amusement games. San Miguel has four bowling lanes located in its George W. Nichols Gymnasium.

Grande Island Recreation Center

Once an island fortress guarding the entrance to Subic Bay, Grande Island is now one of the largest Navy recreational areas in the Western Pacific. It is self-contained with beach houses, a hotel and cottages for overnight bookings or extensive stays; picnic huts; a restaurant; and small Navy Exchange retail store.

Daily shuttle boats provide transportation from Subic to Grande and back.

Facilities are also available for a variety of recreation-oriented activities including swimming (pool/beach), scuba and snorkeling, softball, tennis, volleyball, basketball, pitch and putt golfing, and a glass bottom boat for viewing the sea life around the island.

Boating

Deep-sea fishing begins at the Cubi Recreation Pier with rental boats for day-long excursions. For bay fishing or waterskiing, you can rent a motorboat. Lessons are available. If you like to sail, 14' Lidos and 19' Flying Scots are available for those with qualification cards. Sailing lessons are given.

Pools

Eight pools are conveniently located on the U.S. Facility, centrally located at Subic, Cubi and San Miguel, others at the housing areas, Grande Island and the Golf course.

Arts & Crafts

Hobby Shops are available at Subic, Cubi and San Miguel, including ceramics, photo labs, woodworking and automotive. Classes are generally available in yoga, slimnastics, swimming, tennis, golf, bowling, horseback riding and scuba diving, as well as photography, ceramic casting, quilting, cake decorating, pattern drafting, painting, ballet, music and much more.

Libraries

The U.S. Facility offers four libraries (at Naval Station, Cubi, San Miguel and the Naval Hospital) with over 40,000



volumes, 215 different magazines and some 15 local and stateside newspapers. The Subic Library also has a children's reading room and book collection. The Subic, Cubi and San Miguel libraries also maintain tape recording studios and libraries with over 3,000 tapes.

Youth

Subic, Cubi and San Miguel also offer dependents a wide range of leisure time activities. School-age children have access to a year-round sports program, teen centers for social events, instructions in cultural and performing arts, and special travel programs.

Beaches

White sand beaches in the Subic Bay area offer a variety of aquatic fun, with floats located offshore, water skiing and boat rentals, lifeguards, beach houses, snack bars and beach huts. Fine beaches and picnic pavilions are also available at San Miguel.



Theaters

Five air-conditioned theaters are located throughout the Subic Naval Facility: at the Naval Station, Cubi Naval Air Station, Grande Island, and in the Kalayaan and Binictican housing areas. San Miguel shows movies in its clubs and at the Community Center. A weekly movie schedule is published in the local facility newspaper. Current prices are \$1.35 for adults, \$0.50 for children.

Clubs and Messes

Residents of the U.S. Facility can take advantage of its location by combining the best of Filipino, Chinese, Oriental and Western foods and entertainment.

Fifteen clubs and messes in the Subic/Cubi/San Miguel areas offer fine food at reasonable prices. Happy hours, international buffets, beef-eater nights and floor shows will intrigue you.

Subic Officers' Club is located on Waterfront Road across from Subic Unaccompanied Officer Personnel Housing (UOPH). The Chuckwagon Officers' Club Annex with western style atmosphere is situated next to the Subic UOPH.

Cubi Officers' Club is located near the Cubi Recreation Center.

The Golden Anchors Club at San Miguel for officers and chief petty officers is located near the Consolidated Recreation Services Office.

Sampaguita Club is an enlisted mess in the Subic Fleet Recreation Area.



Subic CPO Club is in the Fleet Recreation Area adjacent to the Sampaguita Club.

Staff NCO Club, open to all E-6s and above, is directly behind the Naval Station Branch Clinic/Dental Clinic.

The Wayne D. May Enlisted Club at San Miguel, open to E-1 to E-6s, is on Constitution Avenue in the heart of NAVCOMMSTAPHIL.

The Mariner's Enlisted Club is at Cubi Point, located near the UEPH area.

The Sky Club is located in the Marine Amphibious Unit (Camp Tamez) area and serves the enlisted population of the Subic/Cubi area.

Cubi CPO Club is located across the street from the Cubi Officers' Club; a wonderful view is yours from this newly-opened club.

China Seas is a Petty Officers' club located adjacent to the Naval Station swimming pool.

The Enlisted Dining Facility at Subic is located across from the Far East Trader; the Enlisted Dining Facility at Cubi is across from the Marine Barracks; and the Enlisted Dining Facility at San Miguel is near the Enlisted Barracks and the Post Office.



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Travel in the Pacific

During your stay in the Philippines you will probably want to take advantage of the opportunity to travel on leave to some of the exotic cities in this part of the world. Cities such as Tokyo, Japan; Hong Kong; Rangoon, Burma; Taipei, Taiwan; Bangkok, Thailand; Seoul, Korea; and Peking, China are only a few hours away. In order to travel with the greatest enjoyment and least possible fuss, you should be aware of some important opportunities and requirements before you start your trip.

EML

Environmental and Morale Leave (EML) is an overseas program to provide relief from local conditions for military members, DoD-U.S. citizen civilian employees and their dependents.

Under this program, two trips are authorized yearly using Navy or Military Airlift Command (MAC) space-available transportation. U.S. military flights originate from NAS Cubi Point and Clark Air Base. The military or civilian sponsor, with or without dependents, must travel under the EML Program with leave orders. Cost is \$10 per person per one-way trip. Dependents may travel on leave accompanied or unaccompanied, although dependents under 17 must be accompanied by an adult EML-eligible family member.

The Philippines has four (4) authorized EML destinations: Japan, Korea, Hawaii and the Continental U.S.

Only one destination per trip is authorized.

Documents necessary to travel on these flights depend on your status. The military or civilian sponsor will need leave orders, an up-to-date shot record and passport/visa, as applicable. Dependents will need EML orders, up-to-date shot record, passport, visa and exit/reentry permit. Each command may authorize EML orders, which are issued by the servicing Personnel Support Detachment (PSD). Check with your command for further information on the EML Program.

Passport and Visas

Everyone (except U.S. military under PCS or TAD/TDY orders) who enters the Philippines with a U.S. passport and Philippine visa must ensure that they receive a Philippine entry stamp in their passport at the port of entry. U.S. military personnel who have a passport should also have it stamped if they wish to travel via passport at a later time. If your passport is not automatically stamped at your port of entry into the Philippines, you must then take it within 72 hours to an RP Immigration Office.

As stated in your passport, it is your responsibility to ensure that you comply with all requirements concerning passports and visas. When you travel you are responsible for obtaining the necessary visas for your destinations. A chart is included in this brochure listing various countries and their entry requirements. Most visas are valid for several months and in some cases for up to four years. Do yourself a favor by obtaining at once any visas which you think you might use during your tour in the Philippines. By obtaining them now, you can avoid last minute rushes and, in



some cases, disappointments. You do not, of course, have to use any of the visas. Most visa applications are available through the American Express Tour Office. The visas are obtained from the respective embassies and consulates in Manila, and each visa takes approximately five working days. There is a charge for obtaining the visas through American Express. The Subic PSD Passport and Visa Office will process visa applications only for military/dependents on official travel.

Philippine Exit/Re-entry Permits

As a result of a recent R.P.-U.S. Customs, Immigration and Quarantine (CIQ) Agreement, all personnel who must travel on passports, i.e., dependents and civilian employees, or military who wish to travel on passports rather than military ID cards, are required to have a Philippine Exit Permit when leaving the Philippines. If re-entry to the R.P. is planned, a Re-entry Permit is also necessary. The Exit/Re-entry Permit is a form which provides for both requirements. These permits may now be approved locally. All personnel who require these permits should contact the Passport and Visa Office, Personnel Support Detachment (PSD) Subic, or PSDs at Cubi or San Miguel. The PSDs will provide the forms, assist you in preparing them and provide the requisite number of photographs for the permit. Personnel in the Subic area must then take the forms and photographs to the Immigration Office, #46, 20th Street, East Bajac-Bajac, Olongapo City, for processing.

The permits can be picked up one day after the request. You must pick up your own permit. There is no fee for Exit/Re-entry Permits.

Unlike tourist visas, which may be good for many months, the Exit/Re-entry Permit is only valid for 30 days. This means you must use it by departing the Philippines within 30 days from the date stamped at the bottom of the form. You have up to one year to return.



Visas To Some Of The Frequently Visited Countries In Southeast Asia

The following chart is a guide for traveling to some of the more frequently visited countries, listing passport and visa requirements for U.S. citizens. Most visa applications are available at the American Express Office or at the SRF Administrative Office.

- KEY: (1) No Visa Required if stay does not exceed these "grace periods"
 (2) US Naval Personnel require prior approval from the Chief of Naval Personnel, Washington, D.C.
 (3) Uniform Prohibited
 (4) If traveling via Military Aircraft - NO; if commercial - YES
 (5) Must be in uniform -- if not in uniform - YES

COUNTRY	<u>PASSPORT REQUIRED</u>		<u>VISA REQUIRED</u>	
	<u>CIVILIAN</u>	<u>MILITARY</u>	<u>CIVILIAN</u>	<u>MILITARY</u>
Australia	YES	YES	YES	YES
Burma	YES	YES	YES	YES
Ceylon (Sri Lanka)	YES	YES	30 days (1)	30 days (1)
China (Taiwan)	YES	NO (5)	YES	NO (5)
Hong Kong	YES	NO (5)	30 Days (1)	30 Days (1)
India	YES	YES (3)	28 Days (1)	28 Days (1)
Indonesia	YES	YES (3)	60 Days (1)	60 Days (1,3)
Japan (incl. Okinawa)	YES	(4)	YES	(4)
Korea	YES	(4)	YES	YES
Macao	YES	YES (2) (3)	YES	YES (2) (3)
Malaysia	YES	YES	90 Days (1)	90 Days (1)
Nepal	YES	YES	YES	YES
New Zealand	YES	YES	30 Days (1)	30 Days (1)
Pakistan	YES	YES (3)	15 Days (1)	15 Days (1)
Singapore	YES	YES	30 Days (1)	30 Days (1)
Thailand	YES	(4)	15 Days (1)	15 Days (1)





USO

Soak up sun on a sandy beach in the southern Philippines. Ride a banca and raft to the exciting and breathtaking Pagsanjan Falls. Enjoy cool nights and first class accommodations at mountainous Baguio in the northern Philippines.

The USO Subic can make it happen for U.S. fleet and shore personnel and their dependents. With a staff highly knowledgeable about Philippine vacation spots and well-trained in tour packages, the USO Subic can set up trips, hotel reservations, transportation and more.

If you like the more sedate life, they have a game room and free soft drinks for military personnel, and information sources and referral numbers for hundreds of other services aboard the U.S. Facility at the Naval Station.

The USO Subic is located in Building 298 in front of the Far East Trader. Hours are Monday through Friday,

0800-1800, Saturdays 0900-1500. Telephone numbers are 884-8157/4-8892/4-8209.

Media

Keeping abreast of local, national and international news is not a problem in Subic Bay. The Pacific Stars and Stripes, a daily newspaper whose copy is supplied by the major worldwide news services, is available through home delivery, from dispensers around the base or at the Stars and Stripes Bookstore at the Naval Station and Naval Air Station. The bookstores also carry an extensive line of paperbacks, books, magazines and periodicals as well as English language newspapers published in the area.

The Navy Exchange also operates the Book Barn which carries a wide selection of magazines, paperbacks and books.

A weekly facility newspaper, Subic Bay News, focuses on local residents and events as well as Navy and DoD-wide news that is of local interest.

The Far East Network provides AM and FM radio, and television. FEN FM radio (95.1MH on your dial in Subic/Cubi) and AM radio (1251KH in Subic/Cubi, and 1512KH in San Miguel) broadcast 24 hours a day with a wide variety of music programming and news on the hour. There is an operating location at Subic which provides approximately 30 hours of live AM radio per week. Air Force Pacific Broadcasting Squadron, Detachment 1, Clark Air Base, begins the FEN television broadcast day at about 1030 weekdays and in the early morning on weekends. It broadcasts selected stateside programs, sports, movies and live news programming daily. Cables for television hook-ups are available in all housing units (except at San Miguel) and the barracks; San Miguel residents can receive FEN television broadcasting on UHF Channel 40, using an outdoor antenna.



U.S. Facility, Subic Bay

The U.S. Facility (USFAC) at Subic Bay is the primary support and logistics base for the U.S. Seventh Fleet.

Subic Bay, nearly 5,000 miles from Pearl Harbor and 7,000 miles from California ports, is physically a perfect sanctuary for Seventh Fleet ships. It is close to vital sea and air lanes of the Western Pacific and has a deep, natural volcanic harbor that can accommodate even the largest Navy ships.

The USFAC's primary mission is fleet support through logistics, repair, training, housing and recreation. With an average of 12 ships and 9,000 sailors and marines in port at any one time, the facility's 15,000 acres are specifically designed to provide maximum service in minimum time.

The present day USFAC is under the direct control of Commander U.S. Facility (COMUSFAC), Subic Bay. In 1979, the facility was delineated as a U.S.-controlled area within the larger 36,000-acre Subic Naval Base, one of the largest Philippine bases in Luzon. At the same time, the 36-year-old base was placed under the control of a Philippine Base Commander to provide a closer expression of Philippine sovereignty.

The USFAC at Subic Bay is one of the largest employers of Filipinos in the country, with over 25,000 Filipino workers comprising the single largest segment of the facility's working population. Over 7,000 U.S. military are assigned to the facility, as well as over 500 U.S. civilians, bringing the total work force to almost 34,000. In addition, there are some 5,800 accompanying dependents.

The headquarters of the USFAC is located along the Naval Station's harbor area overlooking Subic Bay. It is the nerve center of Subic Bay's military activity. COMUSFAC is

charged with coordinating the efforts of shore activities and personnel into effective support for Seventh Fleet units. He has additional roles as Commander U.S. Naval Forces, Philippines (COMUSNAVPHIL), under Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet (CINCPACFLT), and as Representative of the Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Command in the Philippines (USCINCPACREP PHIL), under Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Command (USCINCPAC).

As COMUSNAVPHIL, the admiral is responsible for area coordination of all U.S. naval matters in Singapore, Hong Kong and the Philippines, and serves as interface between the Navy and civil communities.

As USCINCPAC REP PHIL, he coordinates actions by Pacific Command service components, located in the Philippines, in matters of joint concern, and is co-chairman of the R.P.-U.S. Mutual Defense Board and a member of the U.S. Ambassador's Country Team.

Important responsibilities within this area include providing assistance, as feasible, to the Philippine Coast Guard in support of civil and military search and rescue (SAR) operations; exercising centralized direction of joint forces under conditions of local emergency or civil disaster, when conditions require the use of U.S. forces; and coordinating use of extensive training areas for all services in the Subic Bay area.

As a result of past assistance and continuous liaison between COMUSFAC, Subic Bay, and his Staff, and the Government and citizens of the Philippines, the ties between the military and civilian communities are regularly strengthened, and goodwill and mutual understanding are promoted.

U.S. Naval Station

U.S. Naval Station (NAVSTA), Subic Bay, is one of the largest U.S. Navy shore activities in the Western Pacific. Its mission is to maintain and operate facilities to provide services and materials in support of the operating forces of the U.S. Navy and other shore activities.

U.S. NAVSTA reports to Commander Naval Logistics Command, U.S. Pacific Fleet, for logistics support.

The NAVSTA occupies more than 616 acres of real estate and 26,000 acres of harbor. It employs over 200 U.S. civilian personnel and 4,100 Philippine Nationals, and has a complement of 19 officers and 467 enlisted personnel with which to carry out its mission.

With "Service to the Fleet" as its motto, the NAVSTA provides a variety of services to visiting fleet units.

The Port Operations Department is the most obvious example of fleet support, providing port and harbor services such as tugs, pilots, fuel and water for visiting ships; berthing, small boat support, local communications support, navigational aids and logistics coordination for transportation and material. Port Operations averages over 1,000 separate operations per month.

The Consolidated Recreation Services is the largest operation of its kind anywhere in the U.S. Navy, with assets of over \$20 million and an annual budget of \$6.9 million. A full range of fun and recreation activity is provided, from an entire island dedicated strictly for recreation purposes, to golf courses, swimming pools, bowling alleys, movie houses, beach resorts, riding stables, skeet and trap ranges, tennis courts, gymnasiums, go-cart race track, baseball fields and libraries. In addition, there are some of the finest clubs in the Western Pacific. The Officers' Club, Chiefs' Club and two Enlisted Clubs provide a wide variety of entertainment for service members, their dependents and guests.

The Navy Exchange and its outlets provide goods and services to shore-based personnel as well as visiting fleet

units. In 1982, the Navy Exchange had gross sales and services of over \$35 million. The profits support Recreation Services. In addition, the Navy Exchange provides support to ships' stores and to the Naval Support Facility, Diego Garcia.

The NAVSTA Receiving Unit provides services to personnel transiting to and from units in the Western Pacific/Indian Ocean areas.

Another important NAVSTA function is operation of the Fleet Mail Center. The center handles over 1 million pounds of incoming and outgoing mail each month for Seventh Fleet/Indian Ocean ships and U.S. Facility military, civilian and dependent personnel.

The Navy Campus for Achievement Office provides a wide variety of off-duty educational programs for military, dependents and DOD civilians for the entire U.S. Facility.

In summary, the U.S. Naval Station strongly supports the operating forces of the Seventh Fleet in the Western Pacific/Indian Ocean areas and shore-based activities at Subic Bay. It is proud of its reputation of providing the best possible support to the Fleet.





Construction Battalion Maintenance Unit 302

Construction Battalion Maintenance Unit (CBMU) 302 was officially established at Subic Bay in February 1972, after being the last battalion-sized Seabee unit to leave Vietnam.

CBMU 302, originally commissioned in 1967 at Cam Ranh Bay, Republic of Vietnam, today has a complement of over 80 men at Subic Bay tasked to perform construction and other maintenance support as directed by Commander, Naval Construction Battalions, U.S. Pacific Fleet (COMCBPAC).

Since 1973, the unit has completed a variety of construction projects in the Subic/Cubi/San Miguel area, including several miles of asphalt paving in the Naval Magazine and pioneering fire breaks for the Naval Station.

In the fall of 1974, CBMU 302 was tasked by the 30th Naval Construction Regiment (30th NCR) to assist in building a new Seabee camp, Camp Jeffries, to house the local deployed Naval Mobile Construction Battalion. From April to July 1975, CBMU 302 worked round the clock at Grande Island during "Project New Life," with the installation of tents, fencing and electrical systems to support refugees fleeing Vietnam. During November 1975, COMCBPAC called upon the unit to investigate the feasibility of establishing a detachment at Camp Cummins, Diego Garcia, to provide needed utilities and support services for military forces located there. The first men were deployed to Diego Garcia in December 1975. The unit today has the distinction of having the longest continuous detail on Diego Garcia.

In October 1978, the unit began its largest project since arriving in Subic, upgrading and placement of new berthing trailers for the NMCB Detachment at Camp Jeffries, Subic Bay.

On 25 March 1979, with little advance warning, essentially all Filipino National employees at the Subic Bay naval complex went on strike. CBMU 302 immediately put its training into action to provide strike support to the Public Works Center, Subic Bay. The period passed with no interruption to power, water, sewerage or telephone service. In recognition of this effort, CBMU 302 was awarded the Meritorious Unit Commendation.

Recently CBMU 302 has renovated a new Family Advocacy Center, installed a wetpipe sprinkler system at the Navy Exchange Main Warehouse, and constructed a building extension at the PWC Telephone Exchange, and an entire new complex for Naval Special Warfare Unit One.

During its history, CBMU 302 has received two Navy Unit Commendations, a Navy Meritorious Unit Commendation, the Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross and Civil Actions Unit Awards, Vietnam Service Medal (11 campaigns) and the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal.

CBMU 302's headquarters are located on the U.S. Naval Station.

Commander Submarine Group Seven Representative

Commander Submarine Group Seven (COMSUBGRU SEVEN), Yokosuka, Japan, is represented in Subic Bay by a small detachment located at Rivera Piers 16 and 17 on the Ship Repair Facility. The detachment was established in October 1980, and consists of one officer, a master chief petty officer and a storekeeper. The COMSUBGRU SEVEN REP acts for COMSUBGRU SEVEN in all submarine support matters at Subic Bay, including logistics, material, personnel and weapons.

Submarine Group Seven was established at the outbreak of the Korean Crisis under the title of Submarine Group Western Pacific. The function of the command was to coordinate and control the operations of all U.S. submarines in the Western Pacific under one commander. In August 1961, the command was retitled as Submarine Flotilla Seven; in June 1973, the command was elevated to Task Force level when it assumed its present status as Submarine Group Seven (CTF 74).

The Submarine Group normally consists of the submarine tender USS PROTEUS (AS-19) and approximately eight submarines which, with the exception of USS DARTER (SS-576), are rotated from homeports in San Diego, California, and Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, for periods of about six months. DARTER is forward-deployed to Sasebo, Japan, and PROTEUS to Apra Harbor, Guam. During their deployments, submarines operate as units of the Fleet under the operational control of COMSUBGRU SEVEN.



Defense Property Disposal Office

The Defense Property Disposal Office (DPDO), Subic Bay, home to the Philippine Detachment of the Defense Property Disposal Region Pacific (DPDR PAC), was established in 1974. DPDR is headquartered at Camp H. M. Smith, Hawaii.

The mission of the Philippine Detachment is to:

- *Provide property disposal service in support of the military services and other authorized customers in the Philippines, Nepal, Indonesia, Pakistan, Thailand (sales support only) and other countries as directed and appropriate.

- *Exercise command and control over DPDOs at Clark AB and Subic Bay.

- *Represent the Commander, DPDR PAC, as point of contact in relation with unified commands, service components, Military Assistance Advisory Group Support (MAAGS), U.S. Embassy and foreign government sales missions.

Defense Property Disposal Office, Subic Bay, is located at Building 1455, on Argonaut Highway between Naval Station, Subic, and Naval Air Station, Cubi Point.



Organizational Effectiveness Center

The Organizational Effectiveness Center, formerly Human Resource Management Center, began operation in November 1974 and currently offers a full range of organization development/management consultant service to the fleet in the Philippines, Guam and Diego Garcia regions. Other services provided are Management Development Training Workshops such as Substance Abuse, Leadership/Management, Time certification. Overseas Duty Support Program assistance is also available.

OEC, Subic Bay, is located in Building 677 (Rizal Highway) on the Naval Station. The building has three classrooms with a capacity of approximately 30 persons each. Additional resources include a library/conference room and audio/visual training aids with limited reprographic capability.

The command consists of five officers, twelve chief

petty officers, ten senior petty officers and two civilians; all military are Human Resource Management Specialists. Command members also represent many warfare specialties from the aviation, surface and sub-surface communities. Training consists of twelve weeks at school followed by a rigorous qualifications/development program.

Personnel at OEC, ready to help, are available through the following phone numbers: 884-6532/6534/3437 and Record-a-Phone, 884-3450.



Navy Legal Service Office

The Naval Legal Service Office (NLSO), Subic Bay, was established in May 1974, and is currently located in Buildings 156 and 758 on the Naval Station near the Enlisted Dining Facility. NLSO provides legal services and counsel to Navy fleet and shore activities, military personnel, and eligible civilians within the geographical area south of Japan, east of Africa and west of the Marianas. NLSO, Subic Bay, is the third largest of 21 NLSOs worldwide, and is composed of 34 officers, 13 enlisted personnel and 23 civilian employees. Its services include military justice, command advice and administrative law, claims, international law and legal assistance. Fleet support centers on the provision of Courts Martial Trial Teams to operating units in WESTPAC and the Indian Ocean. To further enhance this support, a NLSO Detachment was established on Diego Garcia on 1 October 1982.

U.S. Marine Barracks

The U.S. Marine Barracks (MARBKS) at Subic Bay is one of the largest in the world and tasked with the security of U.S. Navy installations in the Philippines.

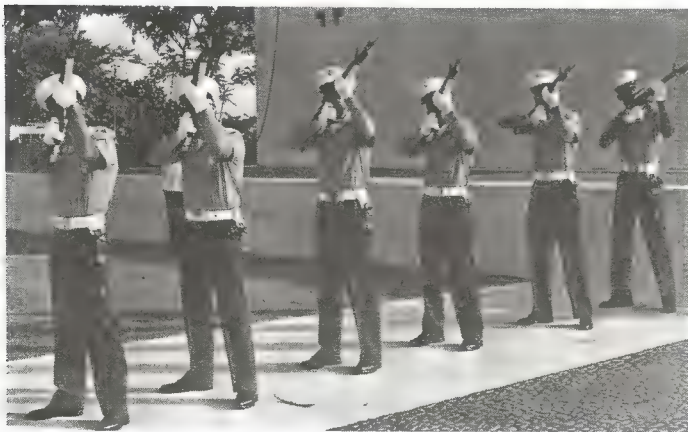
The MARBKS was established on 10 December 1899 when a force of 100 Marines led by Captain John T. Meyers raised the U.S. flag above the Naval Station at Subic Bay. Their mission was to "take charge of the Naval Station at Olongapo," and "to take care of all public property and prevent destruction of the same."

On 20 December 1941, General Douglas MacArthur



requested the Marines of Olongapo be placed at his disposal and on 22 December the Marine Barracks, U.S. Naval Station, Olongapo, Philippine Islands (P.I.), ceased to exist. A little over three years later, on 6 June 1945, the Commandant of the Marine Corps ordered the formation of a unit to be designated the 26th Provisional Marine Company and assigned it guard duty at the United States Naval Reservation, Olongapo. On 14 February 1946 the designation was changed to the Marine Barracks, Naval Operating Base, Subic Bay, P.I.

Today the MARBKS, Subic Bay, continues to provide security forces for the U.S. Navy commands, activities, and facilities in the Subic Bay/Cubi Point complex. Additionally, Marine security forces are assigned at San Miguel, Mount Santa Rita and Capas, Tarlac. The Subic Bay barracks is the largest outside the Continental United States, with 16



officers and 609 Marines authorized. It is a deterrent force that stands ready to defend the interests of the U.S. Navy in the Republic of the Philippines.

The MARBKS is comprised of three companies. Company A, located at the U.S. Naval Station, Subic Bay, provides security in coordination with other security elements, including joint manning with the Philippine Navy and Marine Corps at the three entry points of the base. On an average day 41,000 personnel and 5,000 vehicles pass daily through the gates. Company A also provides security in the form of foot and vehicle patrols in the housing areas, foot patrols on the facility perimeter, and a detail at the Mount Santa Rita Communications Link Station nearby.

Company B is located aboard the U.S. Naval Air Station (NAS), Cubi Point. With a troop strength of 340, the company is the largest of the three companies of the MARBKS. The company provides security for the Naval Magazine (NAVMAG), and conducts jungle patrols in the NAS/NAVMAG areas.

Company C located at the U.S. Naval Communication Station, San Miguel, provides security for the installation. The company runs day and night patrols and, on a rotating basis, provides Marines for security at the U.S. Naval Radio Transmitting Facility, Capas, Tarlac, located 75 miles north of Subic Bay near Clark Air Base.

MSC - Southeast Asia

The mission of the Military Sealift Command (MSC) is to provide immediate sealift capability in support of contingency or general war plans or other emergencies, and to provide sea transportation for cargoes of the Department of Defense. MSC meets ocean shipping requirements of DoD that are not met by U.S. Navy fleet ships. MSC is headquartered in Washington, D.C.

The Subic Bay office of Commander Military Sealift Command Southeast Asia (COMSCSEA), serving the Southeast Asia and Indian Ocean areas, exercises administrative coordination over ships in the Navy Fleet Auxiliary Force (NFAF); and operational control of USNS Chauvenet (T-AGS 29), an oceanographic research ship, USNS Northern Light, the Diego Garcia surface shuttle ship, and all MSC-interest ships calling at Subic Bay.

MSCSEA in Subic works in cooperation with Commander Naval Surface Group, Western Pacific (CTF 73), operational commander of the NFAF ships, to supervise material readiness, scheduling and operational matters for NFAF, and mid-term availabilities and regular overhauls for MSC-interest ships at the Ship Repair Facility, Subic Bay.

The MSCSEA office also provides tasking and funds to the U.S. Naval Office, Singapore, for ships' repairs in Singapore commercial shipyards.

The Military Sealift Command began operations in the Philippines with the commissioning of the Military Sea Transportation Service Office (MSTSO), Manila, in November 1950. The Military Sea Transportation Service Unit (MSTSU), Subic Bay, was established in February 1953; in July 1973, the Manila office was disestablished. The Subic office was renamed MSCSEA in December 1981.

MSCSEA today has a complement of 17 military, 15 U.S. civilians and 10 Filipino Nationals.

Mobile Technical Unit Thirteen

Mobile Technical Unit (MOTU) Thirteen, located at the U.S. Facility, Subic Bay, was officially established in 1964 under Commander, Naval Logistics Command, U.S. Pacific Fleet. MOTU Thirteen, with a mission to improve fleet electronics and weapons readiness, promotes technical self-sufficiency in operating forces through on-the-job training in maintenance and equipment operation, and provides mobile technical assistance, when and where needed, to afloat units whose necessary repairs do not require the facilities of an industrial activity.

The unit is a cadre of versatile, highly skilled technical personnel consisting of two officers, 25 enlisted personnel and 14 civilian contract technicians. MOTU personnel, as problem solvers, provide technical assistance to ships of the U.S. Navy, U.S. Coast Guard, Military Sealift Command and local shore activities in a geographical area encompassed on the north by the Bashi Channel, on the east by Guam, on the south by Australia and on the west by the African Coast.

The concept of mobile technical assistance was established in 1951 with the inception of Mobile Technical Units (METU). The METUs were miscellaneous units afloat under the administrative control of Commander, Service Force, U.S. Pacific Fleet. The METUs operated both afloat and ashore and were designated as flexible fleet support activities under Service Squadron Commanders. The weapons arm of this effort was the Mobile Ordnance Support Unit (MOSU). The functions of these two technical assistance oriented units were combined on 1 April 1963.

The redesignation of METUs as MOTUs more clearly reflected the increasing role of the units in the area of integrated weapons systems in addition to previous electronic equipment responsibilities.

U.S. Naval Dental Clinic

The U.S. Naval Dental Clinic, Subic Bay, was established by the Secretary of the Navy on 16 April 1975. The clinic is under the command and primary support of the Commander, Naval Medical Command.

The main dental clinic is located on the second deck of Bldg. 180, U.S. Naval Station, Subic Bay, with branch clinics at the U.S. Naval Communication Station, San Miguel, and U.S. Naval Air Station, Cubi Point.

The clinic's mission is to provide complete dental services to Navy and Marine Corps shore activities, units of the operating forces and other authorized personnel within the geographical area.

There are approximately 13 dental officers at the main clinic, five at Cubi and one at San Miguel. Approximately 40 Navy dental technicians and six Filipino civilian hygienists comprise the auxiliary personnel.

All routine patients are treated in order of priorities: (1) fleet personnel, (2) active duty shore personnel, (3) command sponsored dependents, (4) retired personnel, and (5) bonafide dependents of retirees. During periods of heavy port loading, there will be occasions when scheduled appointments for dependents will be cancelled.

Dependents must be command sponsored to be



eligible for routine treatment at Dental Clinic. This is shown by a designation of A-1 on the upper right (category section) of the Ration Card. Non-command sponsored dependents are limited to emergency treatment only. Dependents with designation A-2 on their Ration Card and/or marked "HOSPITAL ONLY" on their ID card are non-command sponsored. Continued treatment must be provided by a civilian facility off-base after the emergency treatment is received. The follow-up treatment is the sole responsibility of the active duty member, and no reimbursement of funds by the U.S. Navy will be granted.

U.S. Navy Personnel Support Activity Philippines

The U.S. Navy Personnel Support Activity (PERSUPPACT), Philippines, and its five component detachments are the local sub-division of the U.S. Navy's Pay/Personnel Administrative Support System. Established in May 1980 and activated on 1 January 1981, its mission is to provide one-stop consolidated pay, personnel administration support, and passenger transportation to officers, enlisted personnel and their dependents in the Philippines, and Indian Ocean/CONUS-bound U.S. Navy travellers. Headquarters of PERSUPPACT, Philippines, is in Building 255 of the U.S. Naval Station, Subic Bay.

Personnel Support Activity Detachment (PERSUPPDET), San Miguel, was the first PERSUPPDET of the five to activate on 10 December 1980. PERSUPPDET San Miguel



is located on the second floor of the Terminal Building of the Naval Communication Station, Philippines, at San Miguel. This PERSUPPDET was able to immediately consolidate and co-locate all pay/personnel and transportation support facilities into one site.

PERSUPPDET Subic Bay, activated on 31 December and is located on the first floor of Building 255 at the U.S. Naval Station, Subic Bay. Facility constraints have dictated separate locations for the Military Pay Office and the Transient Services Module. A construction project scheduled for completion in FY 87 will allow for complete co-location of all facilities within Building 255.

PERSUPPDET Cubi Point, also activated on 31 December 1980, is located on the first floor of the Naval Air Station Administration Building, Cubi Point. PERSUPPDET Cubi Point services the largest number of customers of any detachment in the PERSUPPACT Philippines network.

PERSUPPDET Diego Garcia was next to activate, on 30 June 1981. Located on the island of Diego Garcia, this detachment supports all squadrons, detachments and other transient personnel, as well as the personnel permanently stationed there.

PERSUPPDET Clark Air Base activated on 1 November 1982. Still in a temporary location, PERSUPPDET Clark will be located in Building 5139 at Clark Air Base after the Self-Help Project is completed. Currently, PERSUPPDET Clark is located in Building 5190. The new location will allow the Military Pay Office to be co-located with other personnel services. The Navy Air Transportation Coordinating Office (NATCO) is a division of PERSUPPDET Clark. NATCO provides air transportation support to all U.S. Navy-sponsored passengers, including issuing MTAs and GTRs, coordinating space available transportation and other services.

The PERSUPPDET Philippines network today employs 135 military, 2 U.S. civilians and 53 Filipino Nationals. It maintains over 6,000 service records and, twice monthly, prepares a military payroll of \$5 million for its 8,000 customers in 150 customer commands. Other services include personnel record maintenance such as receipts, transfers, separations, retirements and personnel accounting. ID cards are issued to active duty and retired military and their dependents. Educational services provided include administering Navy-wide examinations and check-out of correspondence courses. The Passport and Visa Section provides information and assistance in obtaining passports, visas, and Philippine Exit/



Re-entry Permits and Travel Tax Exemption Certificates. The Military Pay Office handles all types of pay matters, including special pays, allotments, advance pay and Pay Deposit Quicker Program. The office also provides retirement paycheck delivery to retired members residing in the Philippines. The installation of CADO word processing equipment has provided customer commands with management information reports to facilitate better utilization of manpower assets. The Navy Passenger Transportation Office assists passengers with GTRs, MTAs, passenger reservation confirmations and other services.

The PERSUPPACT Philippines network continues to grow in manpower and facility assets, incorporating new customer commands and widening the scope of services provided. PERSUPPACT Philippines continually seeks innovative ways to provide better service to its customers.

U.S. Navy Public Works Center

Unlike many other commands which perform their essential missions in more specialized areas, the Public Works Center (PWC) touches every command and affects the daily amenities of everyone working and living in the U.S. Facility.

Since 1955 when the Center was commissioned, it has grown extensively and has continuously lived up to its self-chosen motto: "In Business to Give Service." With a workforce of about 3,500 U.S. and Filipino employees, who log almost 7 million manhours every year, it is the largest PWC in the entire U.S. Navy. Its operating budget amounts to \$70 million annually.

The largest department of the Center is the Maintenance Department, which maintains and performs major repair to all structures and facilities. Its shop labor force includes such varied skills as air conditioning and refrigeration mechanic, carpenter, plumber, painter, electrician, sheetmetal worker, pest controller, welder, mason, wharfbuilder, sign painter and upholsterer.

Unique to Public Works Center, Subic Bay, is the operation and maintenance of a rock crusher, concrete and asphalt batch plants from which materials used for roads, piers and runways are produced. It also operates and maintains a dredge, the only Navy-operated one in the world which annually reclaims an average of 650,000 cubic yards of materials.

The Maintenance Department is also responsible for maintaining and repairing 185 miles of paved road, which is

more than enough mileage to provide a four-lane road to Manila.

Operation and maintenance of utilities systems also constitute a large portion of the PWC workload. The Utilities Department's power generating plants handle a daily peak demand of 52 megawatts, enough power to supply a city of 75,000 residents. Its water treatment plant produces fresh water to meet the 7.5 million gallons daily requirement of the U.S. Facility.

The Facility's recently computerized telephone system, with 13 operating locations, four major exchanges and about 500 miles of telephone cable, is also operated by the Utilities Department.

Aside from electricity, telephone and water, the department provides steam, compressed air and sewage services to shore activities and to visiting Seventh Fleet ships.

The Transportation Department maintains and services 3,395 PWC and customer-owned vehicles which range from sedans to heavy construction equipment. This vehicle fleet, which averages 13 million miles a year, is the largest in the Navy. Trash and refuse collection and disposal are also tasked to the department.

The Material Department provides whatever is needed by the PWC craftsmen and continuously replenishes stock for the Maintenance, Utilities and Transportation Departments. It maintains a material and supply inventory for over-the-counter issues valued at \$5.6 million, and direct material inventory for planned projects at \$4.4 million.

Another of PWC's most visible services is the administration and maintenance of 1,675 family quarters in seven major housing areas in the Subic-Cubi-San Miguel complex.



It also provides housing referral services to about 1,400 families and 800 unaccompanied personnel living in the local community.

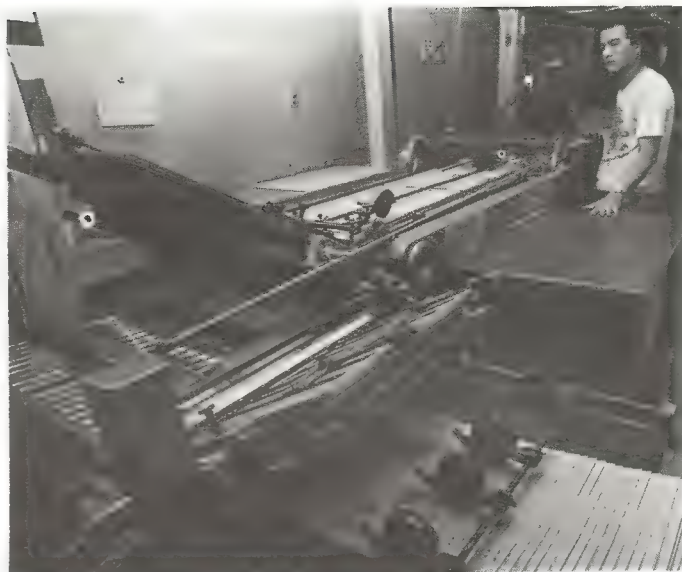
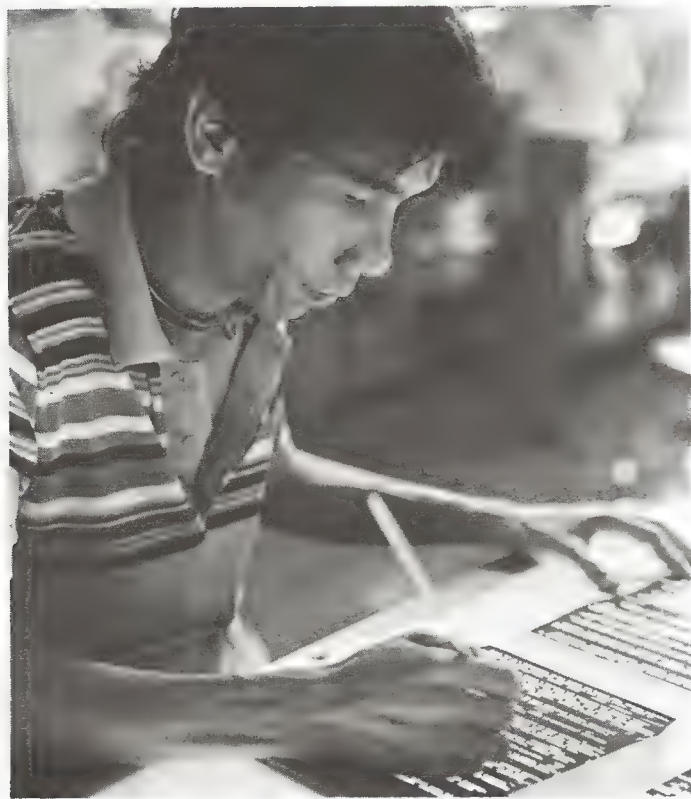
The Center's 99 engineers and architects provide facilities engineering design, consultation production and engineering services. In support of special and military construction projects and day-to-day maintenance, repair and alterations to facilities and utilities systems.

A significant function of PWC, Subic Bay which makes it unique from other PWCs is the administration of a forest management program which it jointly undertakes with the Subic Naval Base Command, Armed Forces of the Philippines. The program involves maintenance of 5,234 acres of vital watershed area within the Facility.

Not only is PWC, Subic Bay, the largest and most unique field activity of the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, it has also gained the distinction of maintaining a satellite public works force on Diego Garcia, some 3,000 miles away from its home base. Support to the island's Public Works Department started in 1974, and since then has risen from \$104,000 to \$15.5 million yearly. A total of 357 employees are currently performing temporary assignments there.

Navy Publications and Printing Service Detachment Branch Office

The U.S. Navy Publications and Printing Service Detachment Branch Office (NPPSDBO), Subic Bay, is located at the U.S. Naval Station. It is a component of the Navy Publications and Printing Service (NPPS), Washington, D.C., and is operated as a separate Navy activity under a civilian director. The primary responsibility of NPPSDBO Subic Bay, is to promote the economical and efficient administration of the Department of the Navy's publications



and printing program throughout the U.S. Navy's Philippine activities including Clark Air Base, Diego Garcia and the Navy Office in Singapore.

NPPS employs over 1,300 civilians, through a worldwide network of divisions, offices, detachments and branches, to meet the Navy's printing and graphic requirements. As a Joint Congressional Committee on Printing "authorized printing plant," NPPSDBO Subic may also render assistance to other federal departments and agencies in the geographical area.

NPPSDBO finances its operations under the Navy Industrial Fund, meaning the activity is a self-supporting organization, buying and selling products and services in a manner similar to private industry. However, a government industrially-funded activity must maintain its operation at the near-break-even point, charging only enough to pay salaries, maintain equipment and do those things necessary to provide the most efficient service possible, at a minimum cost to the customer and taxpayer.

A major role of NPPSDBO Subic is its task of providing "publication management" services to all of its geographical area customers. "Publications management" applies to the technical advice, assistance and guidance given to Navy/other agency operating officials in the areas of publications design, format, style, editorial practices, legality, procurement, distribution, and pre-production review of publications and printed media.

U.S. Naval Ship Repair Facility

The U.S. Naval Ship Repair Facility (SRF) at Subic Bay is a complete repair complex serving the needs of the U.S. Seventh Fleet.

SRF had its inception in 1906 when the Dewey Drydock (YFD-1), capable of accommodating a 20,000 ton battleship, arrived from the East Coast of the United States via the Suez Canal. The facilities were completely destroyed during World War II but, after liberation of the Philippines in 1945, the activity was re-established. It was made a separate command on October 1, 1954. From 1954 to 1973, SRF more than tripled its level of operations. In the summer of 1969, at the height of U.S. involvement in Vietnam, the workload at SRF was higher than at the U.S. Naval Shipyards



in Mare Island, California; Puget Sound, Washington; or other Naval shipyards in the Eastern or Western Pacific.

The ceasefire in Vietnam and the subsequent phase-down in the number of Seventh Fleet ships did not result in a large workload reduction. Today, the units of the Seventh Fleet remain longer at SRF and receive more repairs than during the previous wartime period. SRF accomplishes nearly one million mandays of work per year in support of fleet readiness. For this reason, SRF Subic Bay remains the major repair activity for U.S. Navy ships in the Western Pacific.

The mission of SRF is to provide logistic support, including drydocking, overhaul, repair, alteration and conversion of naval ships and service craft and ships of other governments. SRF's primary mission is to support ships deployed to the Western Pacific with the Seventh Fleet in areas related to material readiness.

SRF is organized in accordance with the standard Naval Shipyard regulations. It has the capacity and capability of a similar CONUS Naval Shipyard. It has major departments and shops common to all shipyards.

As one of the largest employers on the U.S. Facility, SRF employs a work force of 100 military personnel, 90 U.S. civilians and 4,500 Filipino workers. U.S. military and civilian personnel work in positions requiring special skills, extensive experience or in jobs involving classified equipment or material. Filipino employees are involved in just about every aspect of SRF operations, from managerial positions to technical and engineering jobs. The SRF work force is known as the best trained and most highly skilled in the Far East. A highly successful four-year apprentice program has also graduated over 1,500 highly skilled Filipino technicians since the program began in 1956, many of whom now hold responsible positions at SRF and other naval activities at Subic or throughout the world.

SRF's facilities and capabilities include a foundry, a motor rewind facility, diving and salvage services, a recompression chamber for emergency treatment of pressure-related diving accidents, and radiac calibration and repair services for ships. SRF manages three floating drydocks with capacities for 62,000, 18,000 and 1,900 tons, enough to drydock submarines, large surface ships and many other craft.

Today's SRF is justly proud of its reputation of fast, efficient and dependable service, and its continuing "Tradition of Excellence in Service to the Fleet."

U.S. Naval Supply Depot

The first Naval Supply Depot (NSD) was established as a part of the Naval Operating Base, Subic Bay, following the liberation of the Philippines in 1945. The Depot was disestablished in 1946 and the responsibility for logistics functions was transferred to the Supply Department of the Naval Operating Base. In 1949, the Supply Department was designated the Supply and Fiscal Department, U.S. Naval Station.

The U.S. Naval Supply Depot, Subic Bay, was reestablished on 1 January 1955, with Capt. W. R. Wright, SC, USN, as the first commanding officer. During the later part of that decade, a general expansion of facilities in the Subic Bay area included a pier with transit shed, cold storage plant and general warehouse facilities. From 1964 to the present, the proximity and strategic location have made Subic Bay the principal source of support for units of the Seventh Fleet.

The basic mission of NSD, Subic Bay, is to receive, store and issue material, providing supply and support services to fleet units and shore activities, and perform such other functions as may be directed. The command consists of eight departments, which are subdivided into various divisions, branches and sections. Its workforce is composed of 132 U.S. military, 52 U.S. Civil Service and 1,334 Filipino personnel. The Depot operates with detachments in Manila, Clark Air Base and Yokosuka, Japan.

NSD presently occupies 325 acres of real estate, which include 652,000 square feet of covered storage and 1,194,000 square feet of open storage space. It operates a Marine Terminal, Fuel Depot and a Data Processing Service Center in addition to its general supply warehouses. It also performs payroll and accounting services for activities throughout the area.

One of the most active logistics facilities in the world, NSD's fiscal year 1982 statistics reflect 1,132,548 total demands, 1,111,054 measurement tons of cargo moved and 14,829,000 barrels of fuel received and issued.

An active participant in civic action projects which are coordinated through the Navy's People-to-People Program, NSD, Subic Bay, has, in the tradition of the Filipino "bayanihan" spirit, further strengthened Filipino-American relations.



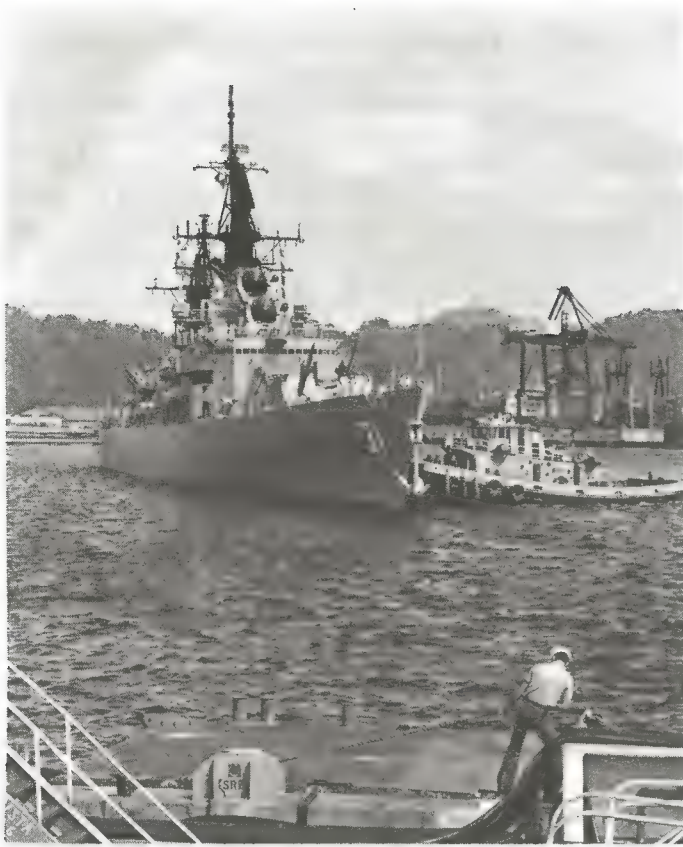
USS Sterett

The guided missile cruiser USS STERETT (CG-31) was officially homeported in Subic Bay, R.P., in August 1981. Sterett is the only U.S. surface warship homeported in the Philippines, and was forward-deployed from her previous homeport of San Diego, California.

The ship is assigned administratively to Commander, Naval Surface Group, Western Pacific (CTF 73), and operationally to Commander U.S. Seventh Fleet. She is the flagship of Commander Cruiser-Destroyer Force, U.S. Seventh Fleet (CTF 75). Sterett's capabilities include long-range, anti-air warfare; Navy Tactical Data System; the Harpoon surface-to-surface missile; long-range, hull-mounted sonar and the ability to provide close-in anti-air and surface missile fire control support.

Commissioned in 1967, Sterett displaces 6,570 tons, is 547 feet long and 54.8 feet at the beam, and has a complement of 30 officers and 380 enlisted personnel. She can also support a staff of 15 officers and 25 enlisted personnel, and carries a Light Airborne Multi-Purpose System (LAMPS) helicopter detachment of 17 personnel.

USS STERETT is the third ship of the fleet to bear this name. The ship saw action in Vietnam and conducted numerous deployments to the Western Pacific and Indian Ocean prior to her homeporting at Subic.



Naval Air Station, Cubi Pt.

Naval Air Station (NAS), Cubi Point, was commissioned in 1956 after a monumental project by the Seabees that carved the station out of a mountain and thick jungle, moving more earth than was required for the Panama Canal.

NAS Cubi Point is the largest ashore aviation logistic support organization in the Western Pacific and Indian Ocean, providing around-the-clock services to Navy and Marine aviation units of the Seventh Fleet, including station-assigned aircraft, deployed Marine aviation units, long range patrol aircraft, deployed helicopters from ships, carrier air wing detachments, and the Naval Air Facility, Diego Garcia. The station also provides host and support services for 27 separate tenant commands, each providing operationally essential services to the fleet.

The Commanding Officer of Naval Air Station is responsible to Commander Fleet Air Western Pacific and Commander Naval Air Force Pacific.

Today, Cubi Point boasts an all-weather 9,000 foot runway capable of handling aircraft including the Air Force's C-5A Galaxy, the largest operational aircraft in the world. The average number of aircraft on the field ranges between 100 to 150 daily, but the field can sustain peak loading of 300 if required.

To meet this obligation, Cubi Point has a complement of 1,089 military, 29 U.S. civilians, and 1,500 Filipino Nationals.

NAS itself has eight major departments or divisions providing service to the fleet, including Aircraft Intermediate Maintenance Department (AIMD) with its component Jet Shop; Operations Department with an Organization Main-



tenance Division (OMD); and Military Services, Safety, Security, Supply/Comptroller, Weapons and Administrative Departments.

AIMD, providing primary support in the Western Pacific and Indian Oceans, is responsible for the repair, manufacture, calibration and modification of aircraft components. AIMD processes more than 2,000 aeronautical items per month, from micro-miniature circuits to huge aircraft engines. Every aircraft type in the Navy/Marine Corps inventory uses a component from AIMD Cubi at one time or another.

The AIMD Jet Shop (Power Plants Division) is the largest and most diverse of any jet shop in the U.S. Navy. Military and civilian mechanics perform repair on eight types and 17 series of jet engines, plus intermediate-level mainte-



nance on turbo prop and reciprocating engines, rebuilding of propellers and H-46 rotorheads, and overhaul of inflight refueling stores.

Airframes Division is capable of manufacture and repair of almost any aircraft component.

AIMD's Avionics Division tests and repairs sophisticated electronics equipment from both carrier and land-based aircraft.

AIMD also encompasses Armament, Quality Assurance, Aircrew Survival Equipment and Ground Support Equipment Maintenance Divisions.

The Operations Department directly supports aviation units and their aircraft through operation of runway support and crash and fire teams, air traffic control, flight scheduling and training, and OMD which employs 130 personnel to provide maintenance, material control and quality assurance on aircraft. They perform equipment repair and preventive maintenance on several hundred transient aircraft per month, as well as on station aircraft. Utilizing the H-46 helicopter and UC-12B, the Operations Department moves people and cargo over land and sea, flying over 3,000 hours in 1982 in sorties that included medical evacuations, search and rescue, and test flights.

Courier Service Station

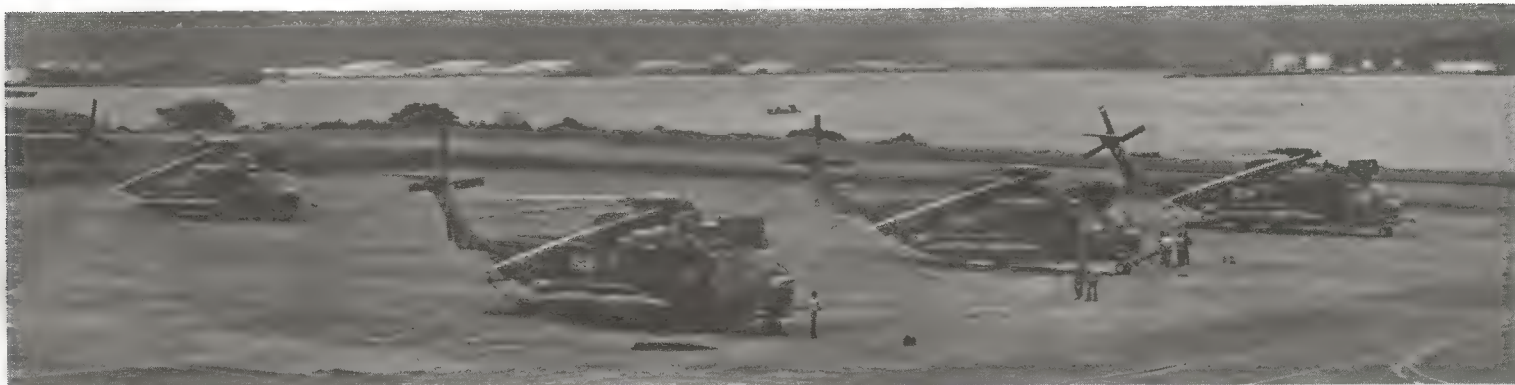
The Armed Forces Courier Service Station (ARF-COSTA) is a tri-service organization represented by a Navy Courier Service Detachment at Subic Bay. Manned by U.S. Navy personnel, the Courier Station is located in Building 8235, near the Cubi Point Air Terminal.

Established in 1953, the Armed Forces Courier Service is tasked with the secure and expeditious transmission of classified material which requires protection by a military courier.

ARFCOSTA, Subic Bay, acts as Western Pacific locator for commands and units of Seventh Fleet, and delivers ARFCOS-transported material to fleet accounts by Underway Replenishment, Carrier Onboard Delivery aircraft, or over the counter while units are in port.

The Subic Bay station was initially established in July 1966, but a landslide destroyed the building in 1970. The new station was opened in 1972 at its present site, to serve accounts in the Subic/Cubi complex, San Miguel and Seventh Fleet afloat units.

During the height of the Vietnam conflict (1968), the station handled almost 40,000 pieces of material, weighing over 800,000 pounds. Today, the station averages almost



7,000 pieces of material annually, weighing over 100,000 pounds.

Under the direction of an officer-in-charge, the station is supported by a host-tenant agreement with NAS, Cubi Point.

Commander, Anti-Submarine Warfare Wing, Pacific Detachment

The Light Airborne Multi-Purpose System (LAMPS) Detachment Cubi was established at the Naval Air Station, Cubi Point, in March 1982, replacing the existing Helicopter Anti-Submarine Squadron Light (HSL-31) Detachment. LAMPS Det Cubi Point is under the operational and administrative control of Commander, Anti-Submarine Warfare Wing, Pacific, headquartered in San Diego, Ca., and additionally reports to Commander, Fleet Air Western Pacific, Detachment Cubi.

LAMPS Det Cubi is tasked to provide direct logistic and maintenance support to deployed LAMPS detachments from Helicopter Facility ships, and to host all transient helicopter units shorebased at Cubi Point.

The detachment has a normal complement of two officers, eight enlisted personnel, and five technical representatives who provide on-site assistance in the areas of airframes, avionics, logistics support and tactical navigation.

LAMPS Det Cubi is headquartered at NAS Cubi Building 8128, with support shops and maintenance workspaces located nearby.

CTF 70/77

Commander Battle Force Seventh Fleet is one of five operational titles assigned to a shore based staff, located as a tenant command at NAS, Cubi Point, Bldg. 8050.

Other operational designations include Commander Task Force Seventy (CTF 70), Commander Carrier Strike Force Seventh Fleet, Commander Task Force Seventy-Seven (CTF 77) and Commander Carrier Group Five.

Commander Battle Force Seventh Fleet (CTF 70) is a powerful, flexible, mobile force maintained in a continuous state of readiness to protect and preserve peace throughout the Western Pacific and Indian Ocean. Under Commander U.S. Seventh Fleet, CTF 70 exercises operational control of assigned air, surface and submarine units for the purpose of conducting operations at sea against hostile naval forces. CTF 70 maintains the highest practicable state of readiness for combat operations, including those in support of other

forces. Battle Force Seventh Fleet units have maintained a continuous battle group presence in the Indian Ocean, conducting operations that range from the Arabian Sea to the West Coast of Australia.

Under Commander U.S. Seventh Fleet, Commander Carrier Strike Force Seventh Fleet (CTF 77) exercises operational control of assigned units for the purpose of conducting carrier strike operations in the Western Pacific and Indian Oceans. CTF 77 conducts combined, joint and inter-type training exercises and provides services to Seventh Fleet units and allied forces for training in all fields of air warfare including air defense, air interception, anti-submarine warfare, mining, electronic countermeasures and amphibious air support. Originally formed in 1950, CTF 77 carrier-based aircraft played a major part in the Korean War. During the cold war years, the ships, aircraft and crews of the task force performed dual roles as goodwill ambassadors and as a strong deterrent force in the Pacific. Large scale U.S. participation in the Vietnamese conflict by CTF 77 carriers began in 1964, providing strikes against targets in North and South Vietnam. CTF 77 expanded its area of routine operations into the Indian Ocean in 1979, providing the United States the capacity of early response to international crises in the region.

Commander Carrier Group Five performs the basic mission and functional tasks as assigned by Commander Naval Air Force, U.S. Pacific Fleet. Until 1964, command of Task Force 77 rotated between the deployed carrier group commanders. Since that time, Commander Carrier Group Five has been permanently deployed to the Western Pacific as CTF 70 and CTF 77.



Commander, Fleet Air Western Pacific, Detachment Cubi Pt

The Commander, Fleet Air Western Pacific (COMFAIRWESTPAC), Detachment-Cubi Point, was established at Naval Air Station, Cubi Point, in May 1967. Its mission is to command, coordinate and manage activities and matters as directed by COMFAIRWESTPAC in Atsugi, Japan, and Commander, Naval Air Force, U.S. Pacific Fleet (COMNAVAIRPAC), in San Diego, California. The detachment provides aviation support to COMNAVAIRPAC units in the Southwestern Pacific and Indian Oceans.

The detachment is comprised of six departments: Administrative, Maintenance, Supply, Ships Installation, Carrier Air Wing Beach Detachment Coordinator and the Fleet Air Western Pacific Repair Activity (FAWPRA), all located at NAS, Cubi Point. Catapult and Arresting Gear Field Service Unit (CAFSU) offices at the Ship Repair Facilities in Subic Bay, and Yokosuka, Japan, are coordinated through the Ships Installation Department.

The Supply Department coordinates and manages the air logistics efforts in the Southwestern Pacific and Indian Oceans for deployed Carrier Battle Groups, Amphibious Ready Groups, and ships of the Mobile Logistics Support Force (MLSF).

The Maintenance Department provides technical and advisory assistance to local aviation squadrons and WESTPAC/Indian Ocean fleet units concerning air craft maintenance.

The Ships Installation Department provides technical and advisory assistance to deployed carriers with regard to Aircraft Launch and Recovery Equipment.

FAWPRA, Cubi Point, provides depot-level aircraft structural repair both at the local facility and aboard carriers deployed to the Indian Ocean. During 1982, repairs were completed on 330 aircraft.

COMFAIRWESTPAC DET CUBI has a complement of 9 officers, 14 enlisted and 12 civilians.

Commander Naval Surface Group, Western Pacific (CTF 73)

The headquarters for Commander Naval Surface Group, Western Pacific (COMNAVSURFGRU WESTPAC/CTF 73) and Commander Logistics Support Force, Seventh Fleet, is located at Building 8120, Naval Air Station, Cubi Point, adjacent to Boton Wharf. As COMNAVSURFGRU WESTPAC, the command is subordinate to Commander Naval Surface Force, Pacific, located in Coronado (San Diego), California, and exercises administrative command of the surface force units assigned to the Overseas Family Residency Program in Japan, Guam and the Republic of the Philippines. CTF 73 commands the largest Seventh Fleet task force, which includes Logistics Support Force ships that provide fuel, provisions, ammunition, spare parts, and tow and salvage services throughout the Seventh Fleet area of responsibility, as well as the ships assigned to the Near-Term Prepositioned Force.

Defense Mapping Agency

The Defense Mapping Agency (DMA) Branch Office at Cubi Point was established on 18 December 1978, to provide mapping and navigational charting services to authorized Department of Defense and public sales customers, as well as other U.S. and foreign government agencies.

The DMA Branch Office maintains stocks of various scales of nautical, aeronautical and topographical maps and charts, flight information publications and other pertinent marine information. DMA Product Catalogues are also available for special orders.

DMA personnel assist local customers in identifying and obtaining DMA products, services and data most beneficial for the customer's operational requirements.

Valuable hydrographic/marine data is also collected locally by branch personnel through liaison with major maritime activities including Naval operating commands, local government mapping and charting agencies, port authorities, Maritime Trade Associations and major shipping companies.

Command briefings on available services and products can be obtained by contacting the DMA Branch Office at 882-3135/2-3293. Business hours are 0700-1700 Monday-Friday, 0800-1200 Saturdays, closed Sunday and holidays.

Fleet Aviation Specialized Operational Training Group, Pacific Fleet Detachment

Headquarters for the Fleet Aviation Specialized Operational Training Group, Pacific Fleet (FASOTRAGRUPAC) Detachment, Cubi Point, sits just below the upper Marine Amphibious Force camp (Camp Tamez) at NAS, Cubi Point. The detachment is comprised of two divisions: Jungle Environmental Survival Training and the Aviation Maintenance Administration Training, whose classrooms are located adjacent to the Flying Club at the airfield.

The Jungle Environmental Survival Training (JEST) Division teaches jungle survival through 24- and 36-hour courses, at approximately twelve different jungle areas in the Subic/Cubi complex. The "College of Jungle Knowledge",



where one can "learn to return", has been active at NAS, Cubi Point, since 1965. The courses deal with uses of bamboo, plant identification and use, animal, reptile and insect identification and use, as well as hazards and enjoyment of the jungle environment. A comprehensive nine-hour Combat Search and Rescue course is also available to tenant and visiting aviation units. In addition, the school provides a jungle familiarization brief to "I" division personnel of NAS and interested groups, and lectures on the environmental hazards of the Philippines. Quotas may be arranged through the Third Marine Amphibious Force Liaison Officer for U.S. Marine Corps units or directly through the detachment of JEST for all other active duty personnel. To schedule familiarization briefings or hazards lectures, call 885-3501 or 885-3544.

The Aviation Maintenance Administration Training Division was added to FASOTRAGRUPAC DET, Cubi Point, in March 1981. The cadre of instructors are all fleet-experienced petty officers teaching the gamut of Aviation Maintenance Administration courses.

Fleet Composite Squadron Five (VC-5)

Fleet Composite Squadron Five (VC-5) operates from the Naval Air Station, Cubi Point. Its mission is to provide aerial targets, threat simulation and dissimilar air combat maneuvering services for operational training of the Seventh Fleet and Allied Forces in the Western Pacific.

The squadron was formed in April 1950 as Utility Squadron Five at the Naval Air Station, Agana, Guam. During the 1950s to 1970s, the squadron operated throughout the Pacific with detachments in Japan, Okinawa and the Philippines. Homeports changes were frequent, including Atsugi, Japan; and Naha and Kadena, Okinawa. In July 1965, the squadron was redesignated as Fleet Composite Squadron Five; in January 1978, the parent squadron relocated and consolidated with the detachments at Cubi Point. This marked the first time in 22 years that the entire squadron was located at the same base. Over the years, the squadron has operated a variety of aircraft, such as the JD-1, F-9F, P-2,

FJ-4, F-8 and US-2, on such missions as aircraft detection exercises, carrier on-board delivery service and drone operations.

Today, the squadron operates three basic aircraft—the A-4E, TA-4J and SH-3G.

April 1983 marked VC-5's 33rd year of continuous training services to Western Pacific forces and five years/25,000 hours of accident-free flying.

Fleet Intelligence Support Center WestPac

Fleet Intelligence Support Center, Western Pacific (FISC WESTPAC), located at Naval Air Station, Cubi Point, provides intelligence support to the U.S. Navy's Seventh Fleet. Assigned the primary task of supporting fleet intelligence requirements in both the Western Pacific and Indian Ocean areas of operation, FISC WESTPAC intelligence support ranges from port briefs to in-depth country studies, photo interpretation, automated intelligence queries and TAD support. FISC WESTPAC was first established on 1 January 1975 by the Chief of Naval Operations as Fleet Air Intelligence Support Center, Western Pacific (FAISC WESTPAC). On 1 July 1978 FAISC WESTPAC was renamed Fleet Intelligence Support Center, Western Pacific (FISC WESTPAC), to reflect support of all Seventh Fleet forces. Overall command of FISC WESTPAC is exercised by Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet. Commander Seventh Fleet exercises operational control, while administrative control is exercised by Commander, Fleet Air Western Pacific. FISC WESTPAC is composed of four departments: Administration, Compartmented Programs, Fleet Support and Targeting, with a current allowance of four officers and 26 enlisted personnel. Supporting the Compartmented Programs Department is a Special Intelligence/Electronic Courier Circuit which will allow FISC WESTPAC to provide communications support to Cubi Point customers.

In a commitment to Fleet Support, the FISC WESTPAC is continually improving capabilities through comprehensive training, a broadening of the intelligence base and, not least of all, imbuing each member of the



command with the spirit of pride and professionalism. By continuing to strive for these goals, FISC WESTPAC persists in providing timely, accurate intelligence support to Seventh Fleet forces afloat and ashore.

Fleet Logistics Support Squadron Fifty (VRC-50)

The mission of the Fleet Logistics Support Squadron Fifty (VRC-50) is to provide direct aircraft carrier-onboard air logistics support to naval operations of the 7th Fleet and high priority air logistics support for Commander Fleet Air, Western Pacific, in the Indian Ocean and Western Pacific.

The squadron, commissioned at Naval Air Station, Atsugi, Japan, on 1 October 1966, flies the US-3A Viking, CT-39E Sabreliner, C-130F Hercules and C-2A Greyhound. Now homeported at Naval Air Station, Cubi Point, VRC-50 maintains both shore-based and sea duty components.

The shore-based component consists of 50 officers and 291 enlisted. The sea duty component, which supports US-3A operations on Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean, is composed of 17 officers and 67 enlisted. In 1982, VRC-50 logged 7,986 flight hours, transported 3,552,944 pounds of cargo, carried 18,375 passengers and 829,899 pounds of mail, and flew more than two million miles.

The "FOO DOGS" of VRC-50 have won two National Defense Transportation Awards and the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal. In January 1983, the squadron celebrated the achievement of three years and 22,966 hours of accident-free flying, for which they received the 1982 CNO's Aviation Safety Award.

In providing rapid response and critical logistics support to a theatre encompassing both hemispheres of the globe, the men and women of VRC-50 have earned a stream of accolades from battle group commanders. It is their achievements that have made the carrier battle group a viable worldwide force capable of sustained operations in any location.



Naval Aviation Engineering Service Unit Detachment

The Naval Aviation Engineering Service Unit (NAESU) Detachment, Cubi Point, provides field engineering assistance and instruction in the installation, maintenance, repair and operation of all types of aviation systems and equipment to naval aviation activities.

Over the past year, NAESU DET technical representatives have provided over 180 technical assists to aviation units in the Western Pacific and Indian Ocean. In addition, over 18,000 hours of formal and on-the-job training have been provided to both the WESTPAC shore establishments and units of the Seventh Fleet.

Manpower at NAESU DET totals 49 technical representatives: two Navy technical specialists, seven DoD civil service technical specialists and forty contractor field representatives.



Naval Oceanography Command Facility

Naval Oceanography Command Facility (NAVOCEANCOMFAC), Cubi Point, dates back to July 1956 when, under the direction of an Aerological Officer, the Weather Service Division of Naval Air Station, Cubi Point, Operations Department was established. The division was upgraded to a Naval Weather Service Environmental Detachment in 1966. In 1979 the detachment underwent a name change and became a Naval Oceanography Command Detachment. NAVOCEANCOMFAC, Cubi Point, was commissioned 1 October 1981.

NAVOCEANCOMFAC, Cubi Point, is responsible for providing a full range of meteorological and oceanographic services to the operating forces of the U.S. Navy and all its commands, staffs and squadrons located in the Republic of the Philippines and Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean. Services are designed to: (1) provide current and forecast weather information in support of U.S. Navy and DoD air crews; (2) provide meteorological and oceanographic forecasts to fleet units in the Subic operating area; (3) provide



ALFA), were consolidated under one officer-in-charge, creating the Pacific Fleet Audiovisual Center, Philippines (PFAVCP).

The mission of the PFAVCP is to provide official audiovisual (photographic) services to the Subic/Cubi complex, fleet units in both the Western Pacific and Indian Ocean areas and other U.S. Government agencies for the attainment of naval and national objectives. PFAVCP provides services for approximately 200 customers aboard the Subic/Cubi complex, consisting of naval and national intelligence support, research, development, etc., and evaluation of weapons systems and photographic support of field training. Currently, PFAVCP provides the following photographic support: still photography in black and white, color negative and color slide; aerial photography in black and white, color negative and color slide; printing of black and white color negatives and film reproduction; printing and copy services in both black and white and color.

A component of PFAVCP, Pacific Fleet Audiovisual Command, Detachment ALFA, is a forward-deployed mobile motion picture unit, providing specialized photography consisting of motion picture, video, still and aerial photography for operational commitments and exercises of the U.S. Armed Forces. They are a 7-man crew deployed from San Diego, Ca., under the direction of CINCPACFLT, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. PFAVCP Det ALFA in the recent past has provided motion picture and video coverage of such exercises as Battle Week, Cobra Gold, Valiant Blitz and Team Spirit 1983. Its mission as a deployed motion picture unit may require services on two-hour underway notice to provide coverage of special events. It also provides coverage for the Far East Network, Armed Forces Radio and Television Service.

The PFAVCP is located in Buildings 8120, 8109 and 8162, Boton Pier Area, Naval Air Station, Cubi Point.

acoustic support to aircraft and ships; (4) provide warning of impending hazardous weather such as typhoons, storms and thunderstorms; (5) provide Commander U.S. Naval Forces, Philippines, with up-to-date tropical cyclone information and make recommendations for setting Tropical Cyclone Conditions of Readiness in the Philippines and Hong Kong; (6) provide bathythermograph training to ship-board sonar technicians and others as required; (7) provide Meteorological and Oceanographic Equipment (MOET) assistance to all ships requesting support; (8) provide a 36-hour weather forecast for the Subic Bay/Cubi Point local area, and (9) provide climatological studies upon request.

NAVOCEANCOMFAC, Cubi Point, located in the NAS, Cubi Point, Operations Building, is dedicated to providing the best meteorological and oceanographic services available.

Pacific Fleet Audiovisual Center

On 30 September 1982, the Fleet Air Photo Lab, Cubi Point, and the Pacific Fleet Audiovisual Command, Detachment ALFA (formerly Combat Camera Group, Det





Patrol Wing One Detachment

Patrol Wing One Detachment (PATWING ONE DET), Cubi Point, was originally formed in June 1972 as an Anti-Submarine Classification and Analysis Center (ASCAC) and was housed within the Naval Air Station, Cubi Point, Base Operations Building. The ASCAC moved into a van complex in March 1976 and became a Tactical Support Center (TSC). In October 1978, the TSC title was changed to Anti-Submarine Warfare Operations Center (ASWOC). Two mobile maintenance vans were added to the ASWOC in December 1978 to increase the functional floor space of the site.

PATWING ONE DET is under the operational and administrative control of Commander, Patrol Wing One, located at Kami Seya, Japan. The two primary objectives of this ASWOC are complimentary: first, mission support and command and control of area P-3 forces; and second, effective, real-time command and control communications with operational Seventh Fleet units and commands in the area, reporting as a forward node of the Navy Command and Control System. The ASWOC is capable of providing mission support for all operating models of the P-3 weapon system. The secondary objective includes mission support for S-3A aircraft operating from Naval Air Station, Cubi Point, as a beach detachment and ASW cross-training and indoctrination for Seventh Fleet and allied units in the Subic Bay area.

With approximately a dozen officers and 50 enlisted personnel, PATWING ONE DET provides around-the-clock support for Seventh Fleet air, surface and subsurface forces in the area. This command is proud of its reputation as a tight-knit group of hard-working Navy men and women who, as professionals, are single-mindedly committed to one objective: "Get the job done."

III Marine Amphibious Force Liaison

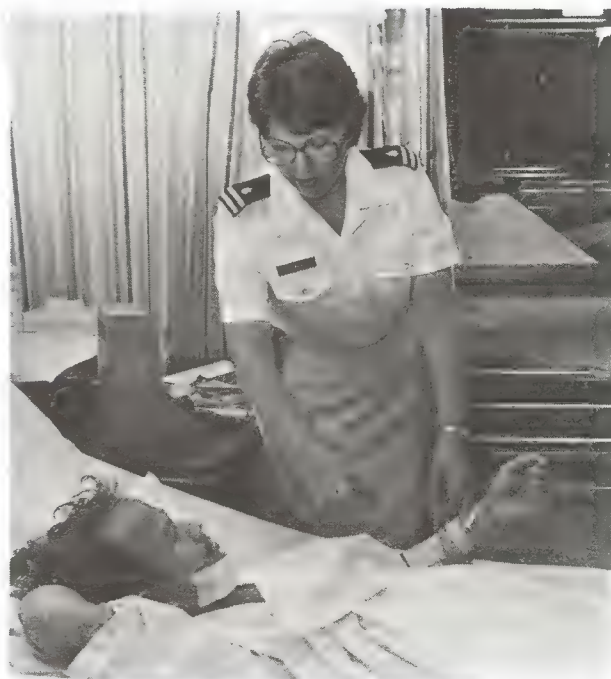
Established in 1966, III Marine Amphibious Force (III MAF) maintains a Liaison Office at Camp Tamez, U.S. Naval Air Station, Cubi Point, for the purpose of providing administrative, logistics, operational and counter intelligence support to III MAF and elements of its support commands deployed to the Republic of the Philippines. III MAF Liaison provides personnel support to the Office of the Provost

Marshal, the Air Terminals at NAS Cubi Point and Clark AB, NAS Aircraft Intermediate Maintenance Department, Fleet Post Office and Naval Magazine. Attached to III MAF Liaison, Third Marine Division conducts a Naval Gunfire School at Subic for the purpose of qualifying Naval ships and Marine Naval Gunfire Spotters. In addition to providing support to the deployed Marine Amphibious Force (MAF), III MAF Liaison maintains the MAF camps of Subic Bay, involving billeting for up to 1,800 Marines, warehouses, an enlisted dining facility and armories located at Camp Tamez, Lower MAF Camp and Lower Boton. III MAF Liaison won the 1982 Subic Captain's Cup during the annual intramural sports competition.

U.S. Naval Hospital

The primary mission of the U.S. Naval Hospital, Subic Bay, is support of the Seventh Fleet through medical care to the active duty population and by maintaining a constant state of readiness to provide prompt and sustained medical support to Seventh Fleet operations. Next in priority is the health care of the dependents of active duty members; as resources allow, the provision of care for retired personnel, their dependents and other eligible beneficiaries; and finally, the provision of care, health programs, education programs and humanitarian projects for, and in conjunction with, the people of our host country.

The U.S. Naval Hospital, Subic Bay, was originally commissioned in July 1956. In 1973, the dispensaries located at Naval Air Station, Naval Station and Naval Communication Station were consolidated under a regionalization concept and the hospital was renamed the U.S. Naval Regional Medical Center, Subic Bay. Today, under a 1 August 83 reorganization of medical department activities under Commander, Naval Medical Command, the Subic Bay facility once again has been designated the U.S. Naval Hospital. Throughout all of these evolutions and changes, the mission of the medical facilities has remained unchanged, that of support to the fleet.



U.S. Navy Calibration Laboratory

The U.S. Navy Calibration Laboratory (NAVCALAB), Cubi Point, is one of a world-wide community of calibration laboratories under the aegis of the Naval Aviation Logistics Center, Patuxent River, Maryland. The local laboratory, established in 1964, was chartered to provide depot-level repair and calibration support to deployed elements of the U.S. Seventh Fleet operating in the Southwestern Pacific and Indian Oceans; Naval Air Systems Command-sponsored, shore-

based facilities; and other U.S. Navy, DoD, and Allied Forces activities as directed by the Naval Aviation Logistics Center.

Services provided by the laboratory include calibration and depot-level repair of test, measuring and diagnostic equipment, preparation of local calibration procedures, training in the use, calibration and maintenance of military and commercial test equipment. NAVCALAB, Cubi Point, is a Type III laboratory and all measurements performed are traceable to the U.S. National Bureau of Standards.

The laboratory is staffed by approximately 30 U.S. Civil Service and 10 Filipino National employees.

U.S. Naval Communication Station, Philippines

Originally commissioned as the U.S. Naval Radio Station, Cavite, on 19 December 1917, and later designated a communication facility of Sangley Point Naval Station on 15 January 1957, Naval Communication Station, Philippines (NAVCOMMSTAPHIL), has been a separate U.S. Navy command and a component of the world-wide U.S. Naval Telecommunications System since 22 June 1961.

NAVCOMMSTAPHIL consists of eight component activities located on the island of Luzon. Radio Transmitting Facility, Capas, in Tarlac Province, is the largest single component activity of NAVCOMMSTAPHIL in terms of area. A communications center, a U.S. Marine Corps support company and a Radio Receivers Facility are located at the San Miguel component. Naval Telecommunications Centers are located at U.S. Naval Station, Subic Bay, and U.S. Naval Air Station, Cubi Point. NAVCOMMSTAPHIL's microwave link relay station, Naval Link Station, is perched atop Mt. Santa Rita, seven miles from Subic Bay. The Anti-Submarine Warfare Communications Division at Cubi Point provides telecommunications support to the ASW Operations Center at that

location. A message center is maintained at Camp John Hay in Baguio. The eighth component activity is the Ashore Mobile Contingency Communication (AMCC) Vans, which make up NAVCOMMSTAPHIL's Sea Duty component.

As a result of the outstanding performance of the station and its component units, three Navy Unit Commendations were awarded during the Vietnam Conflict. The station, the first of its kind to be so honored, also received the Meritorious Unit Commendation and the Philippine Presidential Unit Citation.

In its strategic location in the Southwestern Pacific, NAVCOMMSTAPHIL enjoys an enviable and hard-earned reputation as one of the most reliable Defense Communication System stations in the Pacific Region, and a key Naval Communication Station in support of the U.S. Seventh Fleet and supporting forces ashore in the Republic of the Philippines.

NAVCOMMSTAPHIL has a complement of 445 U.S. military personnel, 50 U.S. civilians and 530 Filipino National employees.





U.S. Naval Magazine

The U.S. Naval Magazine (NAVMAG) was originally established to provide ordnance for visiting fleet units at Naval Base, Subic Bay. Plans for the construction of the NAVMAG were formulated in 1951-1952. Construction commenced in 1954. Sixteen permanent and four temporary magazines were constructed, divided into three groups.

► U.S. NAVMAG, Subic Bay, was commissioned on 1 July 1955. Its complement of personnel included the officer-in-charge, one other officer and twenty-eight enlisted personnel. During late 1955 through 1956, an additional 57 permanent and several temporary magazines were constructed. In 1957, fourteen more magazines were constructed. These additional magazines resulted in the establishment of two additional groups, for a total of five magazine groups.

During the period from 1957 until the Tonkin Gulf incident in August 1964 which led to an increased U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia, the NAVMAG's workload was relatively light. In June 1962, the officer-in-charge billet was upgraded to commanding officer. Between 1967-1968, the large buildup in Southeast Asia necessitated even more magazines. During this time, another group was established, and twenty-five permanent and four temporary magazines were constructed. NAVMAG's mission was modified not only to support visiting fleet units at Subic Bay, but the entire Seventh Fleet and other friendly forces operating in the South China Sea. It was during this period that the requirement to service deep-draft ships became evident, and Nabasan Wharf was constructed.

Today NAVMAG is comprised of six magazine groups containing 192 permanent magazines and covered hardstands capable of storing in excess of 50,000 short tons of explosive ordnance material. The manpower allowance includes 11 officers, 126 enlisted, 5 U.S. civilians, 187 Filipino National civilian employees and over 300 contract employees. Also located on the Magazine in support and/or tenant roles are Explosive Ordnance Disposal Group One Detachment Subic

Bay, Mobile Mine Assembly Group Unit Nine, Mobile Missile Maintenance Unit One, and the Marine Barracks Company "B" Guard Force. With reference to the geographical size of the Magazine, encompassing 9,700 acres of jungle terrain, as well as the scope of operations, NAVMAG, Subic Bay, is the largest and most active ordnance facility in the Western Pacific area.

Due to its location, NAVMAG is designated as the primary ammunition support activity to support the Near Term Prepositioned Force (NPTF). This is a major addition to the normal fleet support role performed by the command. During 1982 and 1983, the NAVMAG's most outstanding accomplishment has been the successful management of ammunition phases of the Third and Fourth NPTF Maintenance Cycles.

Mobile Mine Assembly Group Nine

Mobile Mine Assembly Group, Unit Nine (MOMAG UNIT NINE) is a tenant activity of and located within the U.S. Naval Magazine, Subic Bay. MOMAG UNIT NINE, established in July 1975, is under the operational control of Commander, Task Force SEVENTY-THREE, and administrative control of Commander, Mobile Mine Assembly Group (COMOMAG), Charleston, S.C. Primary mission of MOMAG UNIT NINE is the maintenance and assembly of the Pacific Fleet's Prepositioned War Reserve Stock of Mines and Destroyers.

In conjunction with its primary mission, the Unit is tasked to provide ready-to-deploy MOMAG CV Dets, Mine Final Prep Teams and Mines Exercise Training personnel and assets in support of Fleet and Allied mining exercise operations in the Indian Ocean, Thailand, Japan, Korea,

Philippines and Australia areas.

MOMAG UNIT NINE also provides ACDUTRA for U.S. Naval Reserve MOMAG Detachments on an annual basis and mines training to U.S. Navy aviation and Marine ordnance personnel on a continuing basis.

The minemen of MOMAG UNIT NINE are proud of their heritage dating back to the American Revolution, with David Bushnell's attempt to break the British blockage of the Delaware River at Philadelphia with floating kegs filled with gunpowder. The mineforce has come a long way since then. During World War II, mining operations were credited with sinking more enemy shipping than all other types of weapons combined. Some of the more advanced mines were used effectively in both Korea and Vietnam.

Mobile Missile Maintenance Unit One (MMMU-1)

Mobile Missile Maintenance Unit One (MMMU-1), a tenant of the U.S. Naval Magazine, Subic Bay, is tasked to maintain personnel and equipment ready to deploy on limited notice to support and service forward area, air-launched weapons requirements.

MMMU-1 performs specifically designated, intermediate-level maintenance on assigned weapons in order to maintain their reliability and serviceability at the highest possible level in support of deployed U.S. Navy and Marine



aviation units. Serviced weapons include Sparrow, Sidewinder, Shrike, Standard Arm and Walleye air-launched missiles.

MMMU-1 was established in July 1975, and is under the operational control of Commander, Fleet Air Western Pacific. Manpower consists of 2 officers, 26 enlisted and two U.S. civilian technical specialists, as well as numerous Philippine National employees.

OICC *Southwest Pacific*

The Officer in Charge of Construction, Naval Facility Engineering Command Contracts, Southwest Pacific (OICC-SWP), headquartered in Manila, is under the command of the Commander, Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC), Alexandria, Virginia. Command is exercised through the Commander Pacific Division (PACDIV), NAVFAC, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Its mission is to administer specific construction, architectural and engineering contracts, and maintenance service contracts for the U.S. Navy, other branches of the U.S. Armed Services and U.S. Government agencies and offices as assigned by NAVFAC or PACDIV. Its area of responsibility extends from the Philippines through Australia and to Diego Garcia, Thailand and Mahe, Seychelles, in the Indian Ocean.

In fulfilling his mission, the OICCSWP utilizes contracts with commercial construction, maintenance service and architectural/engineering firms, both local and international. He prepares, awards and administers contracts for about 95 percent of his planning, architectural and engineering services through his Manila Headquarters staff. He further administers construction, maintenance service and maintenance-and-repair contracts through field offices located at Subic Bay and Clark Air Base, and at Naval Communications Station, Harold E. Holt in Australia.

This PACDIV command was established at Subic

Bay on February 4, 1952, as the Officer in Charge of Navy Contracts, Philippines, which was later redesignated the OICC, Subic Bay, and in 1961 as its present title.

The main headquarters of the OICCSWP transferred from Subic Bay to Metro-Manila on 1 July 1965. On 15 November 1982, the headquarters moved to its present office spaces located on the third floor of the Accelerando Building, Buendia Avenue Extension, Makati, Metro-Manila.

OICCSWP's initial contract was a cost-plus fixed free contract to build the U.S. Naval Base at Subic Bay. Since that time, the OICCSWP, acting as a complete design and construction agency for the U.S. Government in the Southwest Pacific area, has been responsible for a multi-million dollar design and construction program. Projects have included a variety of facilities in direct support of Seventh Fleet and 13th Air Force operations in the Southeast Asia area. Construction of operational, personnel and administrative support facilities have taken place at military installations at Clark Air Base, Sangley Point, Subic Bay, Cubi Point, San Miguel, Capas, Cavite, Nichols Air Base, Poro Point, Mactan, and Batu-Bato, Mindanao, in the Philippines; at Northwest Cape in Western Australia; Taipei, Taiwan; Chiang Mai, Thailand; and Diego Garcia, British Indian Ocean Territory.

Economically, OICCSWP opened new opportunities

for Filipino contractors since 1960, when it was authorized to seek bids from them for work on U.S. bases. Under a U.S. Agency for International Development-sponsored program, the OICC, during the period 1972 to 1977, managed post-typhoon construction of hundreds of rural schools and homes, as well as flood control and irrigation projects, and the building of civic structures for many communities throughout the Republic of the Philippines.

In April 1976, with disestablishment of OICC Thailand, OICCSWP was assigned responsibilities for work on Diego Garcia. Engineering, transportation and logistics assistance provided previously from Bangkok are now handled in Manila.

OICCSWP has eight officers, 17 U.S. civilians, 100 Filipino civilians and one Australian civilian assigned. More than 120 different contractors are currently engaged in executing over 275 different construction and maintenance service contracts, while there are more than 270 projects under design by contract with 25 architectural and engineering firms.

The period from the late 1970's has seen a dramatic increase in construction expenditures as a result of the enhanced strategic importance of U.S. military facilities in the Philippines. Contract awards have increased from \$4 million in FY79 to a projected \$47 million in FY84. The majority of this increase has been in military construction projects at the U.S. Facilities at Subic Bay and Clark Air Base.



Naval Station, Subic Bay

COMMANDS

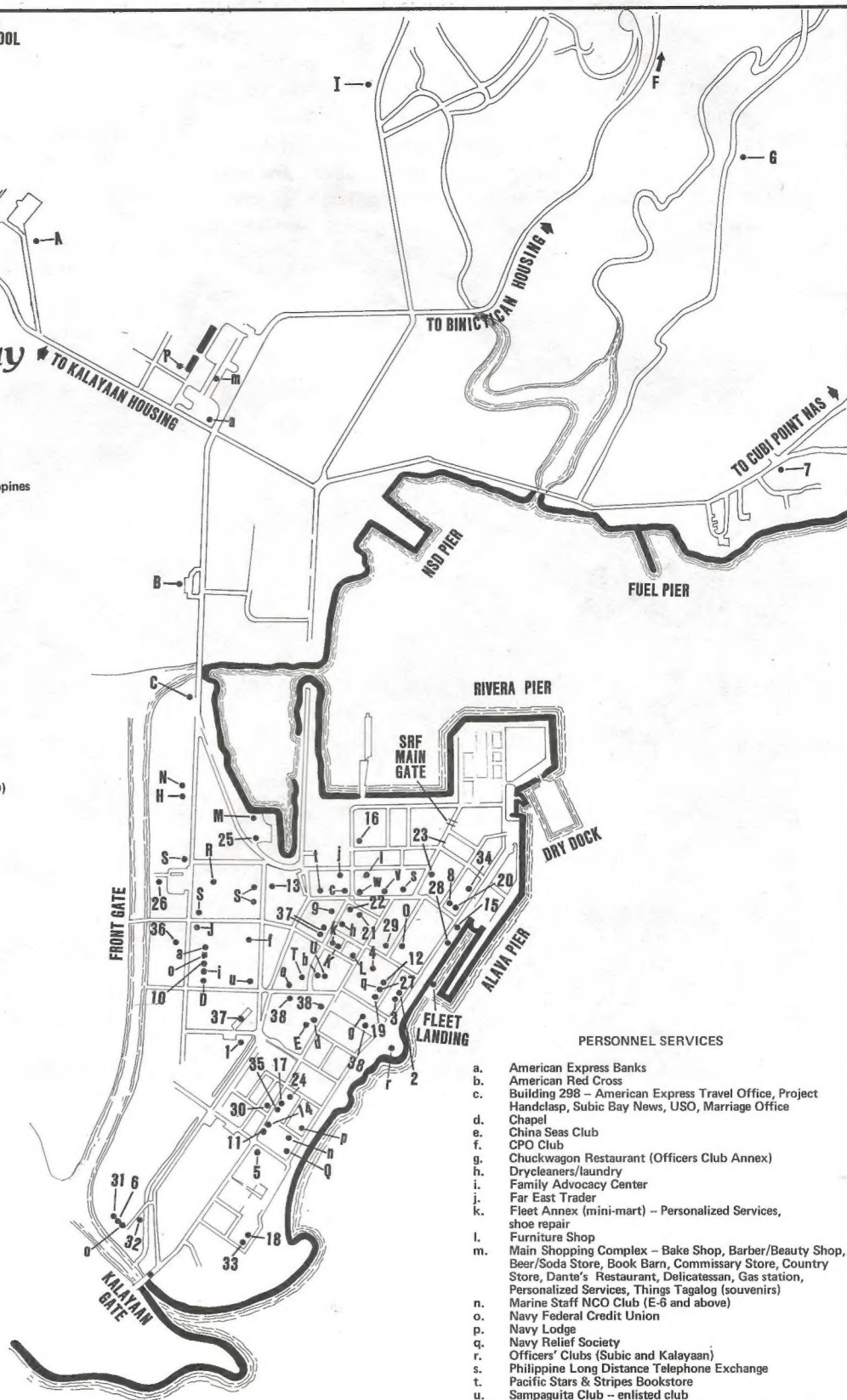
1. Camp Jeffries
2. Commander U.S. Facility (COMUSFAC)
3. Commander U.S. Naval Forces Philippines (COMUSNAVPHIL)
4. Representatives of Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Pacific Command in the Philippines
5. Communication Center (NTCC)
6. Consolidated Civilian Personnel Office (CCPO)
7. Construction Battalion Maintenance Unit 302 (CBMU)
8. Counseling Alcohol and Abuse Center (CAAC)
9. Defense Property Disposal Office (DPDO)
10. Disbursing Office
11. Enlisted Dining Facility (EDF)
12. Far East Network Philippines (FEN-P)
13. Housing Office
14. Marine Barracks Headquarters
15. Marine Barracks - Company A
16. Merchandise Control Office
17. Military Sealift Command Southeast Asia (MSCSEA)
18. Mobile Technical Unit 13 (MOTU-13)
19. Naval Dental Clinic (NDC)
20. Naval Investigative Service (NIS)
21. Naval Station Administration Office (Personnel Support Activity-PSA)
22. Naval Supply Depot (NSD - Admin)
23. Navy Campus/Educational Services Office
24. Naval Legal Service Office (NLSO)
25. Navy Publications & Printing Service Detachment Branch Office (NPPSDBO)
26. Office of the Provost Marshal (OPM)
27. Organizational Effectiveness Center (OEC)
28. Pass & ID (Vehicle Registration/Inspection)
29. Personnel Support Detachment-PSD Subic
30. Port Operations
31. Post Office (Fleet Mail Center)
32. Public Works Center (PWC)
33. Receiving Unit
34. Recruiting Station (NAVCruitASTA)
35. Seventh Fleet Public Affairs Representative
36. Ship Repair Facility (SRF)
37. Subic Branch Clinic (Dispensary)
38. Subic Naval Base Command, AFP (SUBCOM)
39. Unaccompanied Enlisted Personnel Housing (UEPH)
40. Unaccompanied Officer Personnel Housing (UOPH)

RECREATION SERVICES FACILITIES

- A. Admiral Spring Park
- B. Archery-Skeet/Trap Range
- C. Bicentennial Park
- D. Bowling Center-Pro Shop, Slot Machines, Amusement Gamerooms
- E. Child Care Center
- F. Community Center (Binictican)
- G. El Kabayo Stable
- H. Go Kart Track
- I. Golf Course - Pro Shop
- J. Gymnasium - Gear Locker, Fitness Center
- K. Hobby Center - Ceramics, Hobby Store, Woodworking
- L. Lowry Hall - Administration, Amusement Gameroom, Information Office, Library, Music Room, Pool Room, Recreation Services, Scheduled Airline Ticket Office (SATO), Theatre, Vehicle Rental
- M. Marina
- N. MARS Station
- O. Mini Golf Course
- P. Package Store
- Q. Pet Motel
- R. Remy Field
- S. Softball Fields
- T. Swimming pools - Binictican Housing, Binictican Valley
- U. Golf Course, Kalayaan Housing, Naval Station
- V. Women's Exercise Center
- W. Youth Activities Center (Teen Club)

PERSONNEL SERVICES

- a. American Express Banks
- b. American Red Cross
- c. Building 298 - American Express Travel Office, Project Handclasp, Subic Bay News, USO, Marriage Office
- d. Chapel
- e. China Seas Club
- f. CPO Club
- g. Chuckwagon Restaurant (Officers Club Annex)
- h. Drycleaners/laundry
- i. Family Advocacy Center
- j. Far East Trader
- k. Fleet Annex (mini-mart) - Personalized Services, shoe repair
- l. Furniture Shop
- m. Main Shopping Complex - Bake Shop, Barber/Beauty Shop, Beer/Soda Store, Book Barn, Commissary Store, Country Store, Dante's Restaurant, Delicatessen, Gas station, Personalized Services, Things Tagalog (souvenirs)
- n. Marine Staff NCO Club (E-6 and above)
- o. Navy Federal Credit Union
- p. Navy Lodge
- q. Navy Relief Society
- r. Officers' Clubs (Subic and Kalayaan)
- s. Philippine Long Distance Telephone Exchange
- t. Pacific Stars & Stripes Bookstore
- u. Sampaguita Club - enlisted club
- v. Spanish Gate - Baskin & Robbins, Cafeteria, Car Rental, Fleet's Inn Restaurant, Repair Shop, Video Rental, Warehouse (sporting goods)
- w. Things Philippines (souvenirs)



Naval Air Station, Cubi Point

COMMANDS

1. Administration Building (ADMIN) - Personnel Support Detachment (PSD/Dispensary/Dental)
2. Aircraft Intermediate Maintenance Division (AIMD)
3. Air Terminal
4. Anti-Submarine Warfare Helicopter Detachment (ASW Helo Det)
5. Boat Pool
6. Commander Task Force Seventy/Seventy-Seven (CTF 70/77)
7. Commander Task Force Seventy Three (CTF 73)
8. Defense Mapping Agency
9. Enlisted Dining Facility (EDF)
10. Fleet Air Western Pacific Repair Activity (FAWPRA)
11. Fleet Aviation Specialized Operational Training Group Pacific Detachment (FASOTRAGRUPAC DET)
12. Fleet Composite Squadron Five (VC-5)
13. Fleet Logistics Support Squadron Fifty (VRC-50)
14. Jet Shop
15. Jungle Environmental Survival Training (JEST)
16. Marine Amphibious Force-Lower (MAF)
17. Marine Amphibious Force-Upper (MAF)
18. Naval Calibration Lab (CAL LAB)
19. Naval Magazine (NAV MAG)
20. Naval Oceanography Command Facility
21. Operational Maintenance Division (OMD)
22. Operations Tower
23. Pacific Fleet Audiovisual Center (PFAVC)
24. Patrol Wing One (PatWingOne)
25. Unaccompanied Enlisted Personnel Housing (UEPH)
26. Unaccompanied Officer Personnel Housing (UOPH)
27. United States Naval Hospital
28. United States Post Office

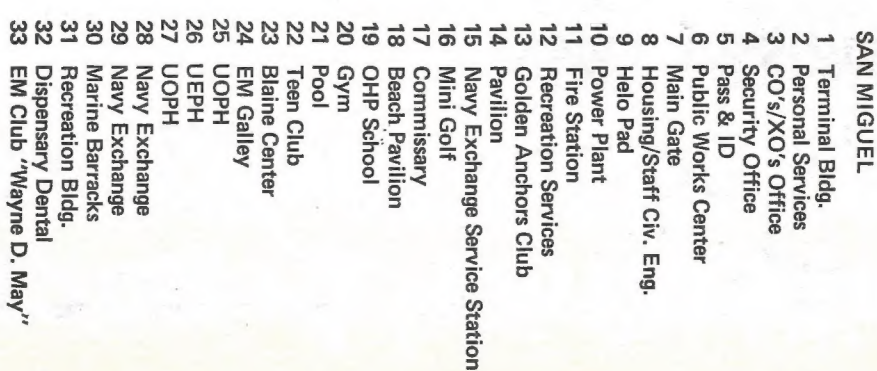
RECREATION SERVICES FACILITIES

- A. Basketball Court
- B. Bowling Center
- C. Fitness Center
- D. Game Rooms - Amusement, Pool & Slot Machines
- E. Gymnasium - Gear Locker
- F. Hobby Center - Auto, Ceramic, Photo Lab, Store, Woodworking
- G. Information Office - Vehicle Rental Office
- H. Library - Music Room
- I. Package Store
- J. Racquetball Courts
- K. Recreation Pier
- L. Softball Fields
- M. Swimming Pool (Enlisted)
- N. Swimming Pool (Officers)
- O. Tennis Courts
- P. Theater

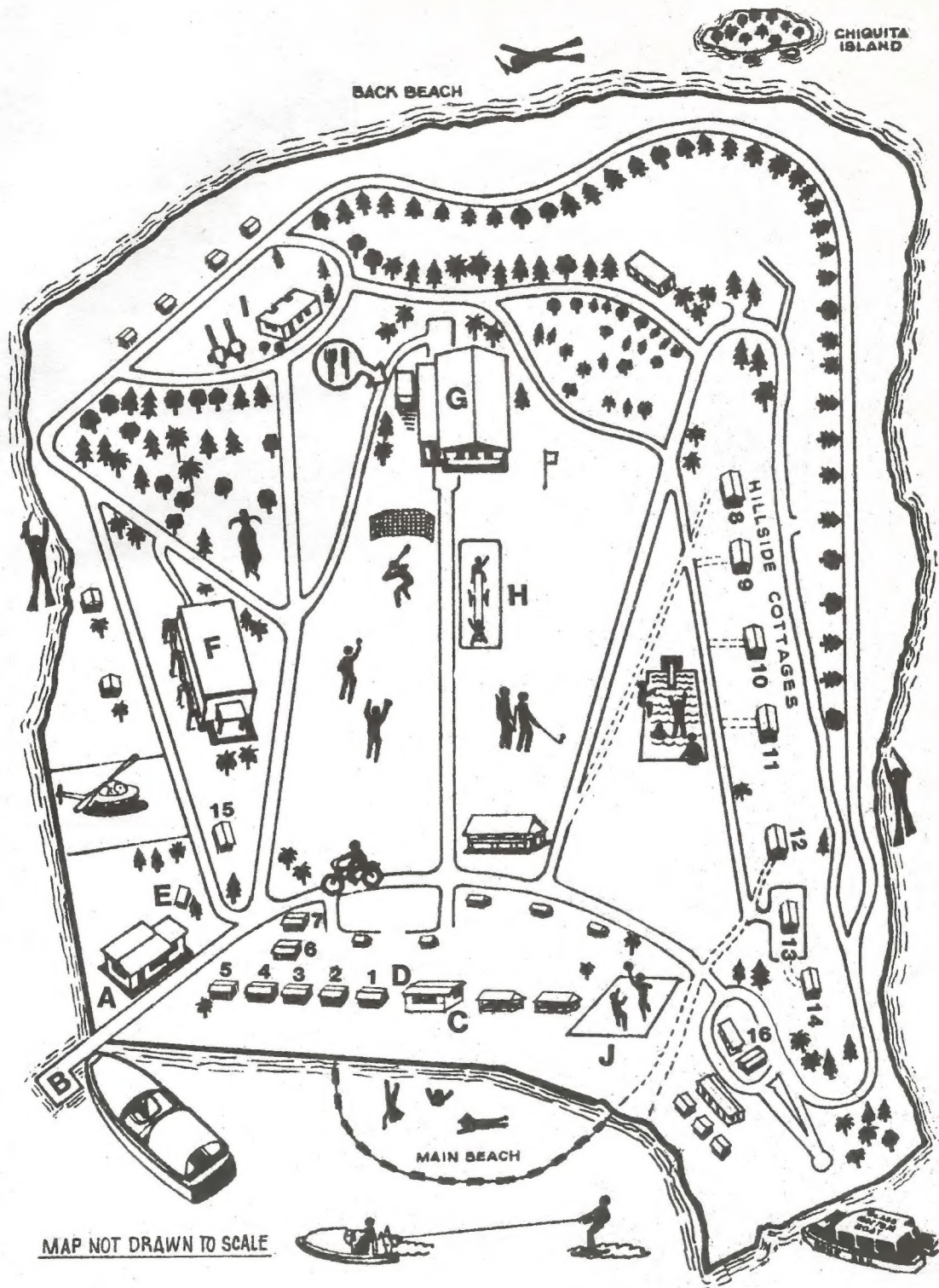
PERSONNEL SERVICES

- a. Baskin & Robbins
- b. Building 8253 - American Express Bank, Barber Shop, Beauty Shop, Navy Federal Credit Union, Nipa Hut (Souvenirs), Red Baron Cafeteria, Tailor Shop
- c. Chapel
- d. Cubi Touch & Go (Mini-Mart)
- e. Mariner Club (Enlisted)
- f. Navy Exchange
- g. Navy Exchange Gas Station
- h. Officers' Club
- i. Sky Club
- j. Top of the Mark (CPO Club)





Sketch by: BOBOL in Cygallones - p-p-jo
Oru Admku



GRANDE ISLAND

- A. Main Office/Entrance
- B. Boat Landing
- C. Bath House
- D. Dive Shop
- E. Small Store
- F. Grande Lodge
- G. Hotel
- H. Playground

- I. Historical Bunkers/Sites
- J. Basketball Court

